Cancer in Montana
1996-2000

Montana Central Tumor Registry
Annual Report

November 2002

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An Annual Report of the
Montana Central Tumor Registry

November 2002

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MONTANA
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Montana Central Tumor Registry (MCTR) is a statewide cancer database because of many contributors in Montana. This report would not be possible without the efforts of the MCTR staff and the personnel at all reporting facilities who diagnose or treat patients with reportable cancers in Montana. The MCTR receives cancer and other tumor reports from many sources: hospitals, radiation treatment centers, physicians, pathology laboratories, the Montana Office of Vital Statistics, and other states where Montana residents go for diagnosis or treatment. Their contribution and cooperation is acknowledged and sincerely appreciated.

Bruce Schwartz and David Fulgham, Statisticians in the Office of Vital Statistics, are acknowledged for their contribution of Montana mortality data. Mortality data f or 1996 - 2000 were provided and used to calculate Montana mortality rates.

The MCTR would also like to acknowledge its funding sources. The MCTR is funded in part by the Montana State General Fund and in part by the Centers for Disease Control – National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) under the Cooperative Agreement U75/CCU810705.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Montana Central Tumor Registry (MCTR) maintains a data-management system on the diagnosis, treatment and outcome of cancer and other reportable tumors in Montana, and has been collecting data continuously since 1979. The data that are collected and managed by the MCTR are the primary source of information regarding cancer in Montana. In 1995, the MCTR began a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) under the National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) to begin enhancement of the MCTR. The enhancements were to improve data collection, data quality, and data use.

Cancer and tumor cases are identified and collected from hospitals, pathology laboratories, radiation treatment centers, and death certificates in Montana. Physicians are not yet reporting cancer cases to the MCTR, but they do provide follow-up information on patient's treatment and vital status. About 60 hospitals, 2 independent radiation centers, 1 Veterans Administration Hospital, and 3 pathology laboratories provide cancer incident cases. The MCTR documents approximately 4,400 new cancer cases a year. Since 1990, reporting has been about 95 percent complete. However, a few hospitals have not reported completely and, therefore, some county rates may reflect a lower incidence.

This annual report represents a synthesis of cancer incidence for the entire state, as well as the 56 Montana counties for 1996 through 2000. Data were aggregated over the five-year period to provide some stability to the rates presented in this report. Since Montana has a small population, the number of incident cases in a single year is relatively small. Consequently, yearly cancer incidence rates are subject to substantial variation.

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Montana, which resulted in 1,861 deaths in 2000 and 9,063 deaths from 1996 through 2000. There were 21,147 cases of invasive cancer (all cancer sites combined), 1,880 in-situ cases, 69 cases of uncertain behavior, and 360 benign tumors diagnosed in Montana during the same five-year time period. The age adjusted cancer mortality rate for all cancer sites combined was 193.9 per 100,000; while the age-adjusted cancer incidence rate was 462.8 per 100,000. The Montana cancer mortality and incidence rates were slightly less than the estimated national rates of 206.0 deaths per 100,000 and 479.3 cases diagnosed per 100,000. (Note that these incidence and mortality rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 standard million population. These rates are <u>not</u> comparable to rates presented in previous reports.)

When cancers were grouped according to selected anatomical site for analysis, the four most common types of invasive cancer reported among Montana residents during 1996 through 2000 were prostate, breast, lung, and colorectal. Together, these four types of cancer accounted for 59% of all incident cases, excluding cancers of unknown origin, over the five-year period. Sixteen types of invasive cancer accounted for 90% of diagnosed cases. This report provides detailed summaries of incidence, mortality, and five-year relative survival for the 16 most common cancers and for all cancer sites combined. In addition, a summary of cervical cancer is provided, since early detection efforts diagnose a large number of cases prior to invasion of surrounding tissues. The remaining types of cancer individually accounted for less than 1.3% of diagnosed cases. Tabularized data on the numbers of cancer cases diagnosed from 1996 through 2000 for all invasive cancers are provided in appendices.

INTRODUCTION

Cancer is the term applied to all malignant tumors characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States and in Montana. In the years from 1996 through 2000, the various forms of cancer caused 9,063 deaths among Montana residents.

This report provides detailed summaries for 17 forms of cancer, accounting for more than 90% of incident cases in Montana from 1996 through 2000. The summaries include age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates, age-adjusted incidence rates by county, age-specific incidence rates by sex, stage at diagnosis, and 5-year relative survival rates. A table of Montana county populations (Appendix B) is provided to assist with the interpretation of county incidence rates. Tables of incident cases by anatomical site, county, sex, and race are found in Appendices D through G.

REGISTRY OVERVIEW

Purpose of the Montana Central Tumor Registry

The Montana Central Tumor Registry (MCTR) is a central state registry of all cancers diagnosed and/or treated in Montana. The MCTR uses a computer data system designed for the collection, storage, management, and analysis of the data collected and maintained.

Central cancer registries are organizations that collect, store, analyze, and interpret cancer data on people who are diagnosed and/or treated for cancer in population-based areas. The primary objective of the MCTR is to analyze the incidence, mortality, survival, and the changing frequency of cancer in Montana residents. Analysis is possible with complete, timely and quality data reporting.

Follow-up is conducted yearly on patients registered on the MCTR and is a necessary part of adequate care for cancer patients. It also provides valuable data for cancer end-results research. Follow-up insures continued medical surveillance and assures that cancer patients continue to see a physician for examination at least once a year. Meaningful end-result reporting can only be accomplished when a follow-up program is highly successful.

A central registry allows a hospital and its physicians to compare their cancer patient experiences and outcomes in managing certain types of cancer with results experienced elsewhere in the state.

History of the Montana Central Tumor Registry

The MCTR has had a long, but sporadic, history. A number of Montana physicians, medical record personnel, and other organizations have contributed to the database that exists today.

The first effort at a Montana Tumor Registry began in the 1950's. It was the Mary Swift Tumor Clinic in Butte, MT and it was funded by a legacy donation. This registry contained mostly Butte residents and was under operation until 1983. Some of those residents are registered on the MCTR today.

In 1970, a Central Tumor Registry was established by the Montana Medical Education and Research Foundation, Mountain States Regional Medical Program. It existed only for 18 months. This was phased out after the federal government discontinued funding the program. This data was never used.

Five years later, in 1975, the Montana Foundation for Medical Care attempted to re-establish the Tumor Registry, which only lasted another 18 months. This attempt failed not by choice of the participating hospitals, but because federal funds were once again eliminated. At that time, there were 33 hospitals voluntarily participating in the program. This data was also never used.

In 1979, the Montana Central Tumor Registry was approved for two years by the Montana legislature. It was under the direction of the State Department of Health and Environmental Sciences. Although the hospitals were concerned about the possible collapse of funding again, the program won the confidence of 46 hospitals that were willing to contribute their cancer data in order to provide uniform statewide cancer reporting. Their goal to use the data to study cancer treatment and prevention and to collect follow-up information.

Based largely on the favorable experience reported to it, the 1981 Montana legislature continued funding the MCTR and made cancer a reportable disease, requiring all hospitals in the state to report their cancer cases.

The 1983 Montana legislature approved House Bill 113 which provided for cancer reporting by independent clinical laboratories in addition to hospitals. This was important in helping the MCTR obtain more complete, reliable statistics and in furthering the objective of a valid population-based cancer registry for the state.

The 1997 Montana legislature approved House Bill 370 which provided for cancer reporting from physicians or other health care practitioners who are diagnosing and/or treating patients without referring them to a hospital. The purpose of this addition to the law was to obtain even more complete cancer reporting. Presently, the Administrative Rules for physician reporting are not written so physicians are not yet reporting cancer cases to the MCTR.

Data Collection

The MCTR collects data on all cancer patients who are residents of Montana or residents of other states who are diagnosed and/or treated for cancer in Montana. The MCTR has many interstate exchange agreements with other states where Montana residents may go for diagnosis or treatment of cancer and is able to collect data from those states. Residents of other states are not included in this report. As of June 2000, there are over 70,000 cancer cases registered on the MCTR.

Reportable Cancer Cases

According to the Administrative Rules of Montana (16.32.501), the following tumors are to be submitted for reporting. Hospitals are required to submit reportable cancer cases to the MCTR within six months after the patients discharge date. The list is based on those cases which are categorized as malignant or in-situ by the *International Classification of Diseases for Oncology*, Second Edition (ICD-O-2):

A. All malignant neoplasms (including in-situ)

EXCEPTION: Basal Cell Carcinoma or Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the skin are not reportable unless diagnosed at a Summary Stage Regional or Distant or AJCC Stage 2, 3 or 4.

NOTE: Basal Cell Carcinoma and Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the eyelid, lip, labia, vulva, clitoris, penis, scrotum, prepuce, and anus must be included regardless of stage.

B. All benign tumors of the brain

INCLUDES: meningiomas (cerebral meninges)
pinealomas (pineal gland)
adenomas (pituitary gland)

C. All carcinoid tumors (malignant, benign, and NOS)

NOTE: Benign tumors other than those indicated above must be approved prior to submission. These are often called “reportable by agreement”. Your facility or staff physicians may be interested in collecting cancer data on cases which are not required to be reported to the MCTR.

D. Ambiguous Terms

Terms which constitute diagnoses that are not histologically confirmed

Reportable	Not Reportable
probable, suspect	approaching, worrisome
suspicious, apparent	equivocal, very close to
compatible with	questionable
consistent with	possible
most likely	suggests

Confidentiality of Cancer Information

Confidentiality is of paramount importance; the privacy of patients, physicians and hospitals is strictly maintained.

All data concerning cancer patients is held in strict confidence by the MCTR. As it is elsewhere, confidentiality is an issue of increasing concern to cancer registries. The policy of the MCTR does not release any patient identifying information to third parties. Data is released only in statistically summarized form so that individual patients, hospitals, or physicians cannot be identified. Furthermore, statistically summarized information is released only to individuals or organizations who are qualified to perform and interpret data analyses and who employ safeguards against any unauthorized disclosure.

Quality Assurance of Data Collected

Accuracy and consistency are essential in tumor registry reporting. The MCTR performs quality control edits on all abstracts and follow-ups received. Procedures for review include visual review, computerized data edits, and hospital or physician queries.

The MCTR will perform quality assurance tasks upon receipt of abstracts from each reporting institution. Periodic review procedures also include re-abstracting of cases and casefinding studies. The reporting facility is required to resolve incomplete, incorrect, or inconsistent data upon MCTR query.

Activities of the Montana Central Tumor Registry

1. Provide centralized cancer surveillance in Montana.

    a. Receive reports of cancer cases and incorporate the information into a statewide electronic database composed of cancer incidence, treatment, follow-up and mortality data on Montana residents and non-residents diagnosed and/or treated in Montana.
    b. Monitor cancer reporting by applying quality assurance/control standards to all data. Maintain valid data suitable on a city, county, state, or national level.
    c. Maintain and ensure the security of the cancer database.
    d. Document and provide data on cancer occurrence, distribution and therapy in Montana. Document any unusual patterns of cancer cases in a community either in incidence, changing patterns, or results of therapy over time. Monitor cancer incidence in possible association with known or suspected carcinogens.
    e. Calculate and interpret statistics on occurrence, stage at diagnosis, treatment, and survival by primary site of the cancer and by geographic and demographic variables.
    f. Provide community-based public information about cancer incidence and prevalence.

2. Assist the physician in cancer care delivery by providing treatment and survival results.

    a. Report summary statistics on each hospital or institution's cancer experience periodically to benefit the hospital staff, patients and medical practices.
    b. Provide information to medical professionals on their practices, hospitals, or the state.

3. Facilitate annual, lifetime follow-up for each cancer patient and early detection of metastatic disease, second primary cancers, and some cancer recurrences by sending yearly patient follow-up reminders to physicians.

4. Provide support and services to participating hospital cancer registries.

    a. Assist in establishing and maintaining hospital-based tumor registries. Educate professionals about cancer reporting and supply necessary forms. Conduct tumor registrar training and continuing education.
    b. Assist hospital tumor registrars in interpretation and use of MCTR registry maintenance and statistical reports.

5. Define areas for further education and research.

Reporting Completeness

Since 1990, cancer reporting has been about 90 percent complete. Estimated new cases are calculated using an incidence-to-mortality ratio. A few hospitals have not reported completely and county rates may reflect low incidence.

TECHNICAL NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

Incidence and Mortality Summaries

Data on incidence and mortality are, in part, dependent on population size. Consequently, the numbers of cancer cases and cancer deaths are standardized as rates (i.e., the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 people). These rates are age-adjusted to a standard population (the 2000 standard million population) to minimize the effect of variation in age distributions between populations (e.g., between counties or between Montana and the national population). U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for Montana for the years 1996 through 2000 were used to compute Montana incidence and mortality rates, county incidence rates and age-specific incidence rates.

Incidence rate: The cancer incidence rate is the number of new cases diagnosed during the specified time period per 100,000 people (using the sum population over the time period in the denominator). The time period for Montana cancer incidence rates is 1996 through 2000, while the time period for national (SEER) cancer incidence rates is 1995 through 1999. All incidence rates are standardized to the 2000 U.S. standard million population by the direct method. All incidence rates are for invasive cancer only except for bladder which includes in-situ. Basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma of the skin were excluded.

Mortality rate: The cancer mortality rate is the number of deaths due to cancer occurring in the population during the specified time period per 100,000 people (using the sum population over the time period in the denominator). The time period for Montana cancer mortality rates and SEER mortality rates are 1996 through 2000. The SEER data was provided by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). All mortality rates are standardized to the 2000 U.S. standard million population by the direct method.

Note of caution: County cancer incidence and mortality rates should be viewed in consideration of county population size (Appendix B) and the number of cancer cases per county (Appendices F and G). (Also, see section on data limitations below).

Age-specific Incidence Rates

Montana age-specific rates are calculated for five-year age groupings by dividing the number of cases by the total five-year population of that age group, and expressed as a rate per 100,000 people. Age-specific incidence rates are for invasive cancer only except for bladder which includes in-situ.

Stage at Diagnosis

The staging of cancers is based on the extent of disease, its extent of spread to surrounding tissue and/or regional lymph nodes, and the presence or absence distant metastases. The stages in order of increasing spread are in-situ, localized, regional, and distant. The MCTR data contain the stage of diagnosis coded according to the SEER Summary Stage guidelines.

In-situ	A neoplasm that fulfills all the microscopic criteria for a malignancy but does not invade or penetrate surrounding tissue. It is non-invasive.
Localized	An invasive neoplasm confined entirely to the organ of origin.
Regional	A neoplasm that has extended beyond the limits of the organ of origin directly into the surrounding organs or tissues; into regional lymph nodes; or both direct extension and regional lymph node involvement.
Distant	A neoplasm that has spread to parts of the body remote from the primary tumor, either by direct extension or by discontinuous metastasis.
Unstaged	Information is not sufficient to assign a stage.

Frequency distributions of cases according to their stage at diagnosis are provided in the detailed summaries of all cancer sites combined and the 17 most common cancers.

Five-Year Relative Survival Rates

Observed survival rates are obtained using life table procedures and represent the proportion of cancer patients surviving for a specified length of time (e.g., five years) after diagnosis. The five-year relative survival rates presented in this report are the result of adjusting the observed survival rate for expected mortality. The five-year relative survival rate represents the likelihood that a patient will not die from causes associated specifically with their cancer within five years after diagnosis.

95% Confidence Intervals

Confidence intervals (95%) are provided with the estimated five-year relative survival rates and age-adjusted incidence rates (Appendix A) for Montana. The confidence intervals provide information regarding the reliability of the estimates. There is a 95% probability that the confidence interval surrounding (i.e., above and below) the estimated value actually includes the true value for the population.

Risk Factors

Risk factors are listed in the site-specific cancer summaries for the 17 most common cancers and all cancer sites combined. These listings briefly summarize information from a few selected references. Cancers are complex diseases, most of which have multiple factors contributing to their development. The risk factors presented in this report are not intended to represent a definitive and comprehensive list; rather they are a starting point for the interested reader. Risk factors may change with continuing research.

Data Limitations

Montana is a sparsely populated state, with a total estimated 2000 population of 902,195 and population density of approximately 6 per square mile. County population sizes range from 493 in Petroleum County to 129,352 in Yellowstone County. (See Appendices B).

Because of the low population numbers and relative rarity of some forms of cancer, the numbers of cancer cases and cancer deaths can be very low. Small numbers are particularly problematic when data are grouped by county, sex, or age class. Aggregating data over a five-year period helps to offset the instability, but does not eliminate it. Caution must be exercised when examining incidence rates by county and incidences of relatively rare cancers. The size of county populations should be taken into consideration when examining incidence rates among counties. Absolute numbers of incident cases per county are presented in Appendices F and G, while a table of county populations are found in Appendix B. Also, please refer to Appendix A, which reports county incidence rates with associated 95% confidence intervals.

National Rates

Incidence, mortality, and survival rates from the National Cancer Institutes Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program were used as estimates of national rates for comparison to Montana rates. SEER data are gathered from eleven geographic areas of the United States. These geographic areas are considered by SEER to be "reasonably representative subsets of the United States Population".

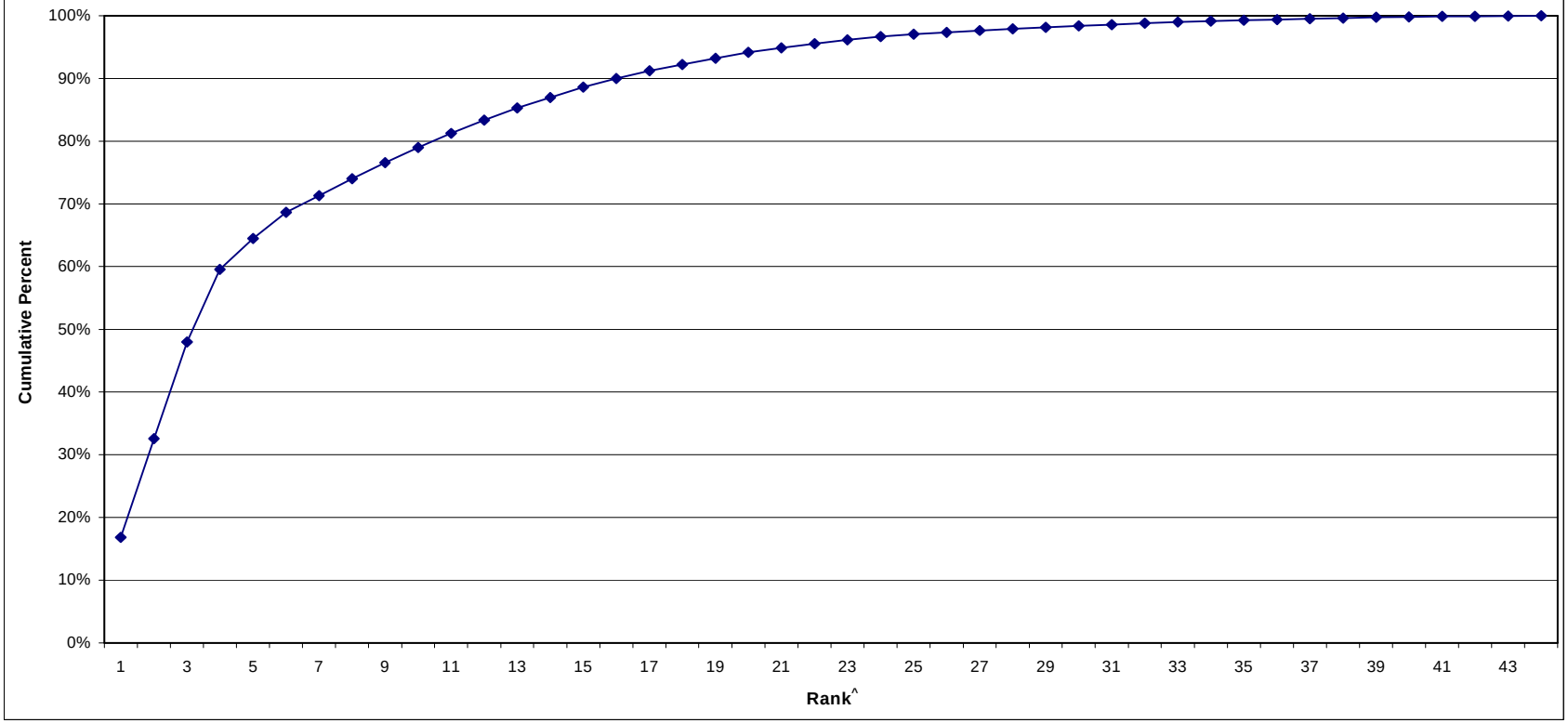
THE MOST COMMON CANCER SITES

From 1996 to 2000, a total of 23,456 tumor cases were documented by MCTR, including invasive and in-situ cancers, benign tumors, and tumors of uncertain behavior type. Invasive cancers accounted for 21,147 cases, while carcinoma in-situ accounted for 1,880 cases. Cancers were reported from 67 sites. However, in 619 cases the origin (primary site) of the cancer was unknown or not clearly defined.

When cancers (invasive cancer of known origin; 21,147 cases) were grouped by selected anatomical site for analysis, three sites accounted for 48% of all diagnosed cancers, five sites accounted for 64% of cases, and 16 sites accounted for 90% of cases (Figure 1). The four most common types of cancer reported among Montana residents during 1996 through 2000 were prostate (17%), breast (16%), lung (15%), and colorectal (12%). The percent of cases accounted for by site declines substantially following the four most common sites. For example, bladder ranked fifth, yet accounted for less than five percent of invasive cancers. Primary cancer site ranking is tabulated in Appendix E.

Detailed summaries of incidence, mortality, and five-year relative survival are provided for the 16 most common cancers (accounting for 90% of incident cases) and for all cancer sites combined. In addition, a detailed summary is included for cancer of the uterine cervix (ranked 19th). Many cases of cervical cancer were diagnosed at an in-situ stage (543 cases) due to extensive screening efforts, without which these cases likely would have become invasive. Also, cervical cancer is of programmatic importance. The remaining cancer sites individually accounted for less than 1.3% of diagnosed cases. Tabularized data on the numbers of cancer cases diagnosed from 1996 through 2000 are provided in Appendices D through G.

Figure 1. Ranked cumulative percent of invasive cancers by analytical grouping#, Montana 1996-2000



Rank	Site	Rank	Site	Rank	Site	Rank	Site
1	Prostate	12	Oral Cavity & Pharynx	23	Testis	34	Ureter
2	Breast	13	Ovary	24	Soft Tissue	35	Nasal Cavity & Sinuses
3	Lung & Bronchus	14	Thyroid	25	Small Intestine	36	Penis
4	Colorectal	15	Brain & Other CNS	26	Other Biliary	37	Other Endocrine
5	Bladder *	16	Stomach	27	Anus & Anocanal	38	Peritoneum
6	Non-Hodgkins Lymphomas	17	Multiple Myeloma	28	Vulva	39	Vagina
7	Melanoma	18	Esophagus	29	Bones & Joints	40	Other Digestive Organs
8	Leukemia	19	Cervix	30	Trachea & Pleura	41	Other Urinary Organs
9	Uterus	20	Larynx	31	Gallbladder	42	Retroperitoneum
10	Kidney & Renal Pelvis	21	Liver	32	Eye	43	Other Female Genital Organs
11	Pancreas	22	Hodgkin's Disease	33	Other Skin Cancers	44	Other Male Genital Organs

See groupings and site codes in Appendix E. Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma (NHL) and Hodgkins Disease are not included in the anatomical site (e.g., lymphoma of the stomach is counted as a lymphoma, not stomach cancer).

^ Sites were ranked in decending order according to their respective percentage of the total number of invasive cancer cases. Then cumulative percentages were computed and graphed. To read this graph, examine the y-axis, for example 50%, and drop an imaginary line down to the x-axis, in this case rank number 3. This tells you that three cancer sites (prostate, breast, and lung & bronchus) account for 50% of invasive cancer cases, according to this grouping. Similarly, eight sites account for approximately 75% of all cases.

* Bladder cases include invasive and in-situ behaviors.

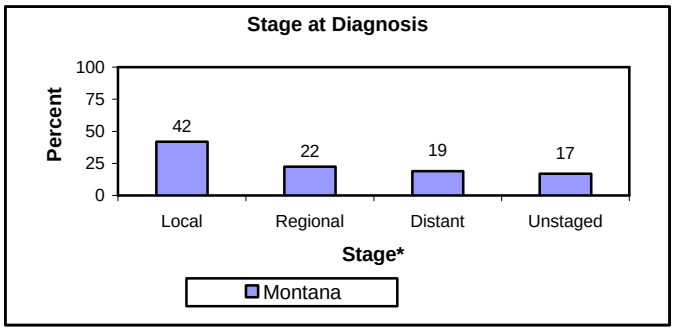
SITE-SPECIFIC SUMMARIES

All Sites
Bladder
Brain & Other Nervous System
Breast (female)
Cervix
Colon & Rectum
Kidney & Renal Pelvis
Leukemia
Lung
Melanoma of the Skin
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
Oral Cavity & Pharynx
Ovary
Pancreas
Prostate
Stomach
Thyroid
Uterus

All Sites

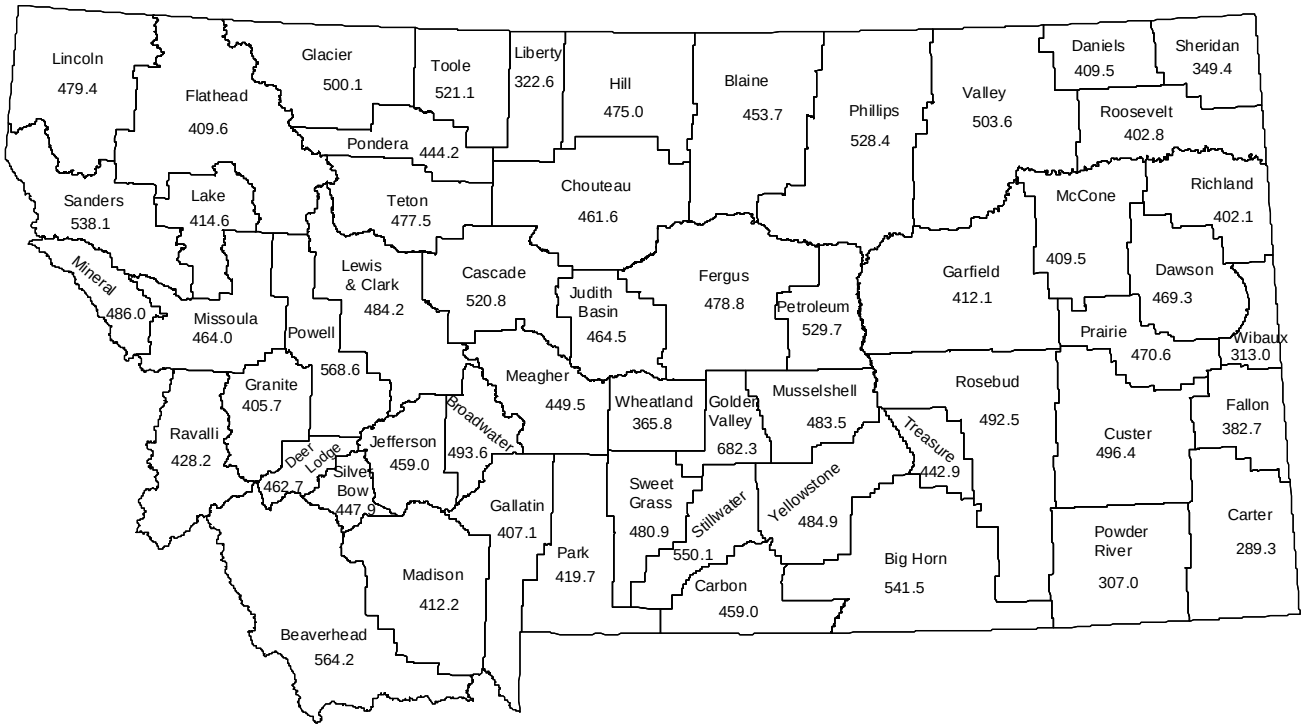
Incidence and Mortality Summary [#]						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[@]	537.1	409.9	462.8	562.6	424.1	479.3
Mortality Rate[@]	241.8	160.6	193.9	259.1	171.4	206.0

Number of cases:	Montana only		
	Male	Female	Total
Invasive	11,049	10,098	21,147
In-Situ	481	1,399	1,880
Uncertain	24	45	69
Benign	127	233	360



* SEER data for stage at diagnosis are unavailable.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County [#]



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Incidence usually increases steadily with age. Most carcinomas occur later in life (55 years and older).[1,2]

Gender: For most cancer types, males experience higher incidence and mortality than females.[2]

Race & Socioeconomic Status: Rates are higher for African Americans than for Caucasians and other ethnic groups. Rates are generally higher among lower income groups. Racial disparities in incidence and mortality between blacks and whites can be attributed in part to a higher percentage of blacks being socioeconomically disadvantaged, and consequently exposed to greater behavioral and environmental risks.[1,2]

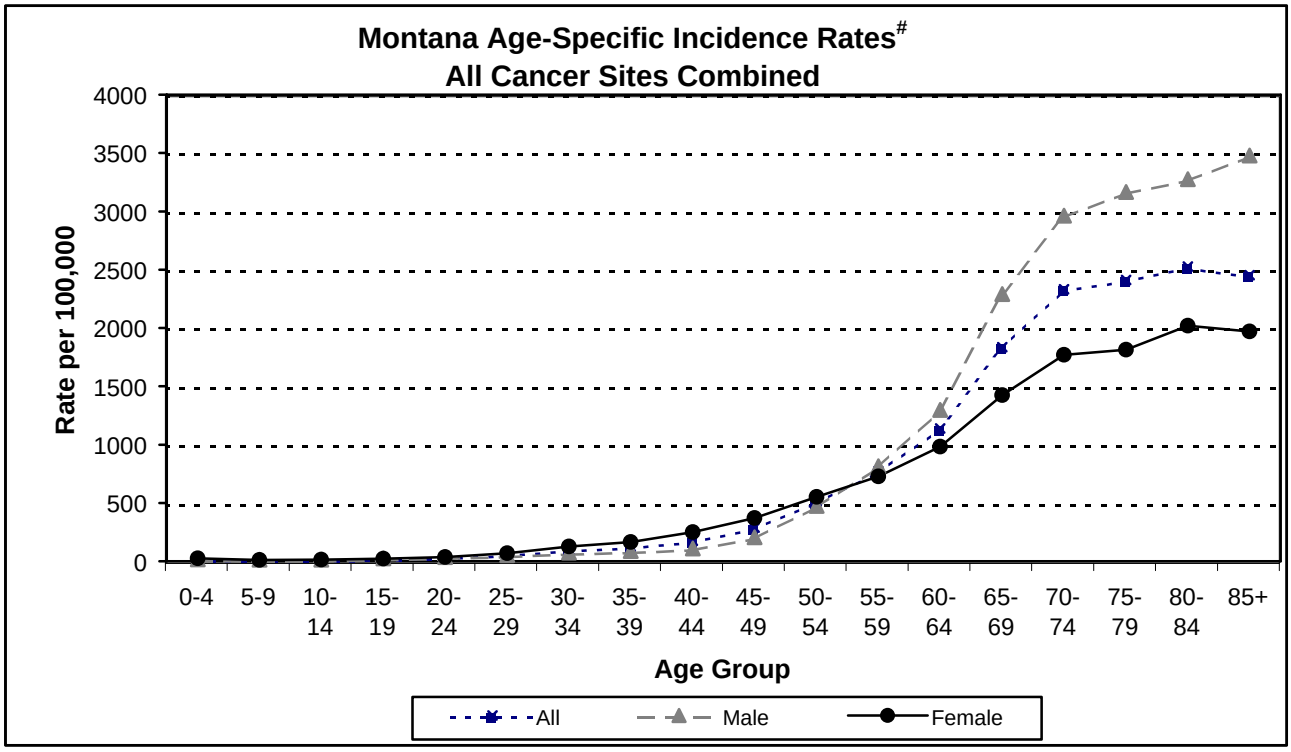
Occupation & Environment: Risk for cancer is greater with some types of workplace exposure, such as those that have exposures to chemicals, particulates, gases, vapors, fumes and radiation. Exposure to infectious agents may predispose individuals to cancer.[3,4]

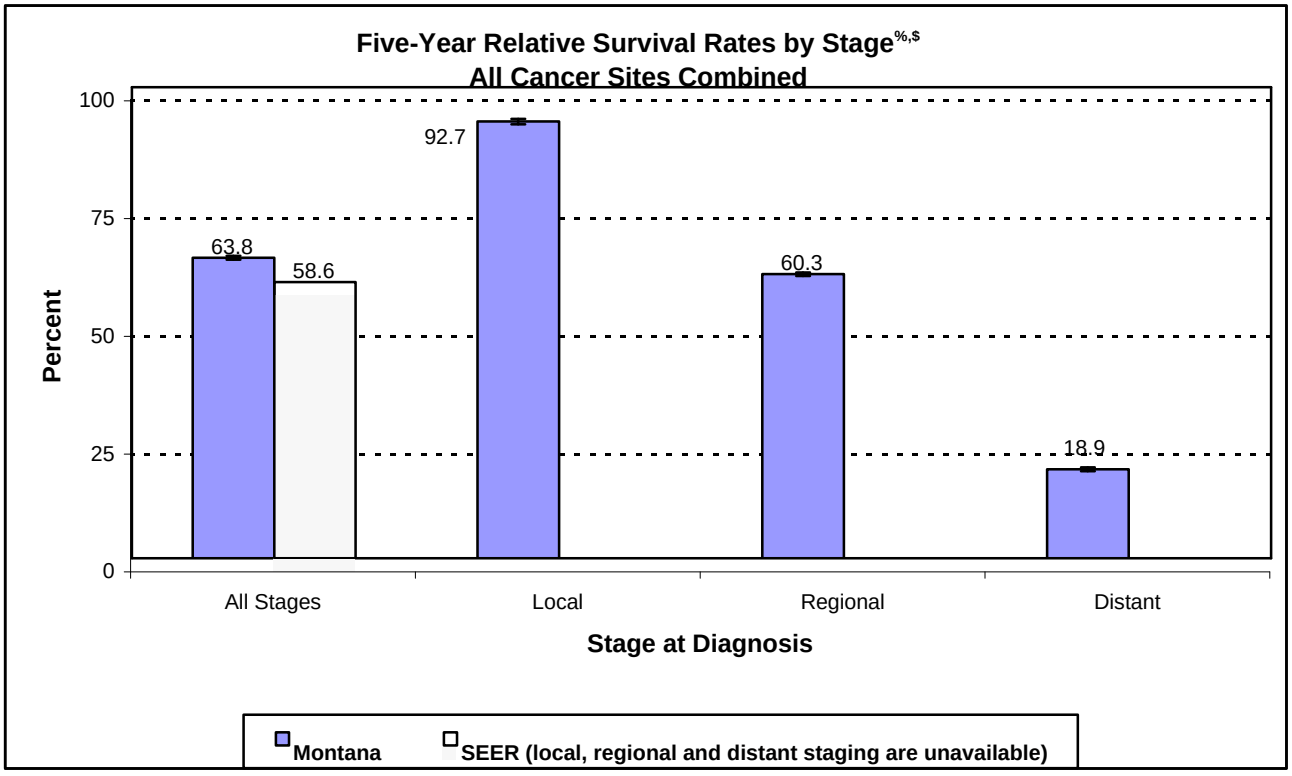
Diet: Diets that are low in fresh fruits and vegetables and high in fat have been associated with a number of cancers.[3,4]

Other: Tobacco use, smoking in particular, is the single most important risk factor for cancer incidence and mortality.[5] Also, for a large number of cancers there are hereditary predispositions.[6]

\# Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include all invasive cases plus bladder in-situ cases.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.





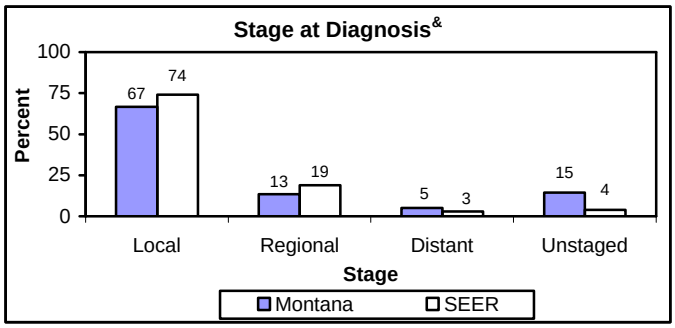
% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

$ Five-year relative survival rates for local, regional, and distant stages are not available for SEER data.

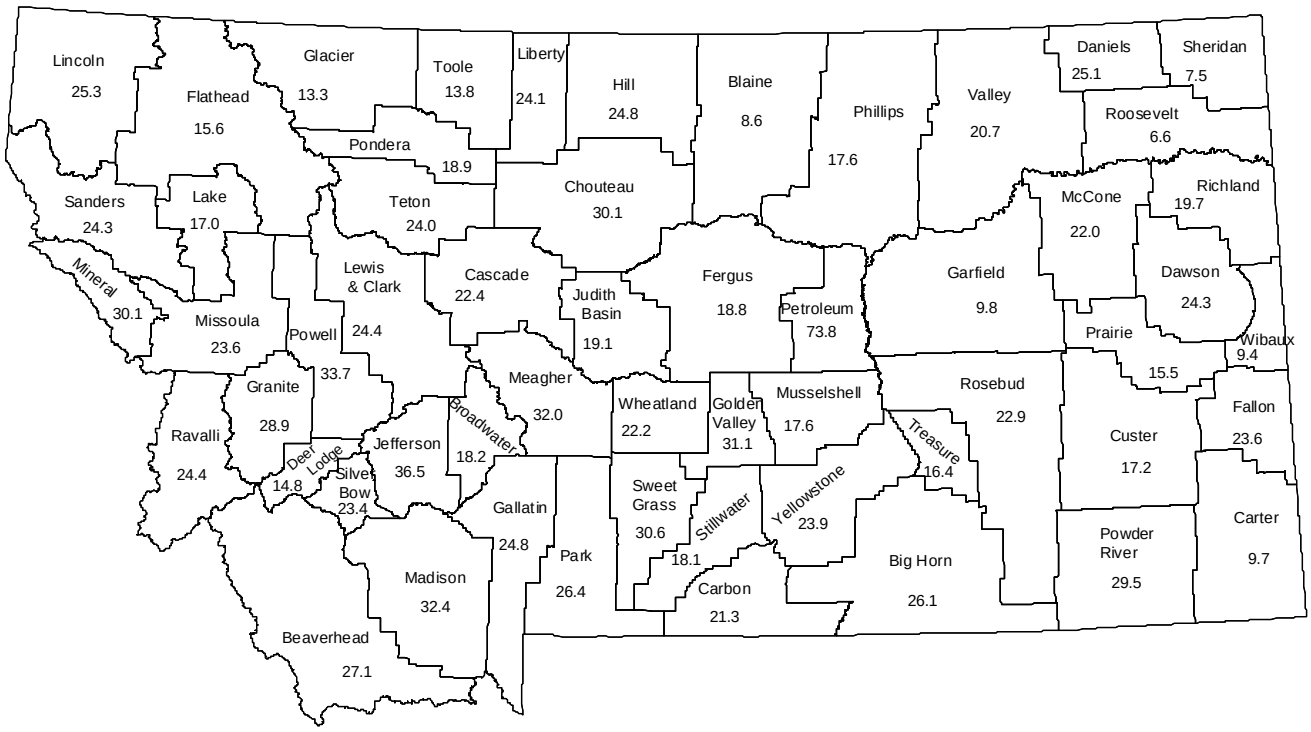
Bladder

Incidence and Mortality Summary[#]						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate[@]	38.0	9.6	22.1	36.6	9.6	20.9
Mortality Rate[@]	8.1	2.4	4.7	7.7	2.4	4.4

Number of Cases:	Montana Only		
	Male	Female	Total
Invasive	503	160	663
In-Situ	280	88	368
Uncertain	0	0	0
Benign	0	0	0



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County[#]



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: The incidence of bladder cancer increases with age, occurring most commonly at ages in the sixties and seventies.[1,7]

Gender: Males have a substantially higher incidence rates (more than three times) than females.[1,7]

Race: Incidence of bladder cancer is nearly twice as high in whites as in blacks. The highest incidence is among white males, with little racial difference among women.[1,7]

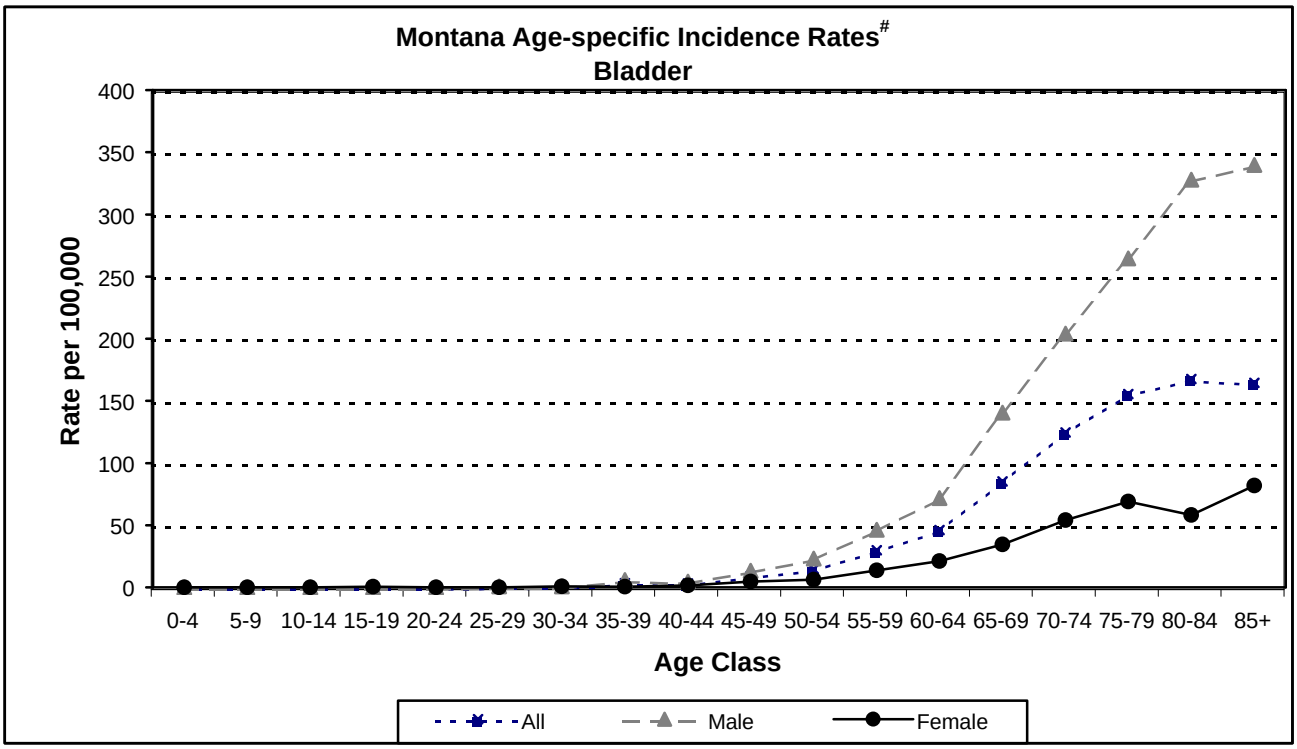
Occupation & Environment: In the late 1800's it was noted that workers in the dye industry were at a greater risk for bladder cancer, which was later associated with exposure to certain aromatic amines. Employees in the rubber and leather industry also have an increased risk of developing bladder cancer. Other occupations in which workers are suspected of having an elevated risk include painters, truck drivers, aluminum workers, machinists, chemical workers, metal workers, hairdressers, and textile workers.[7]

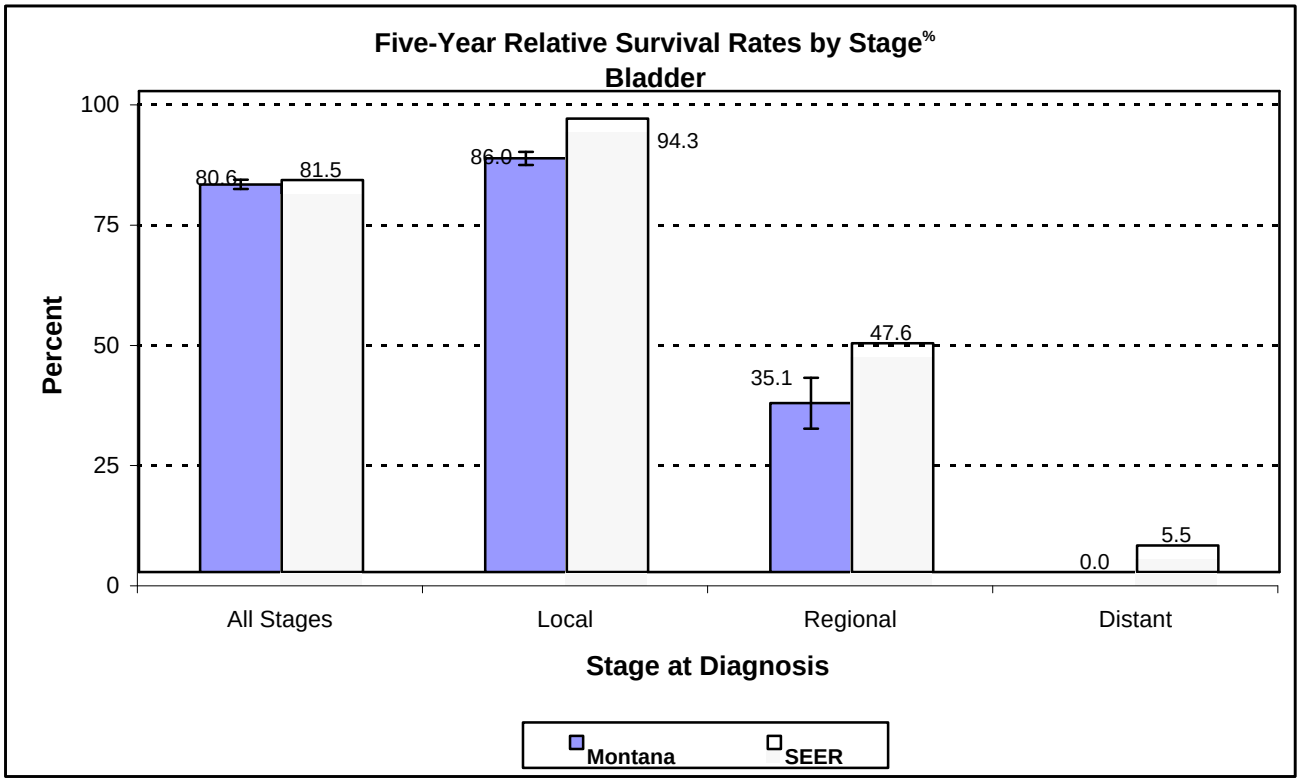
Other: The most important known risk factor for bladder cancer is cigarette smoking. Excessive use of pain killers containing the drug phenacetin, chronic urinary tract infections and urinary stasis may result in increased risk.[7]

Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include all invasive cases plus bladder in-situ cases.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.



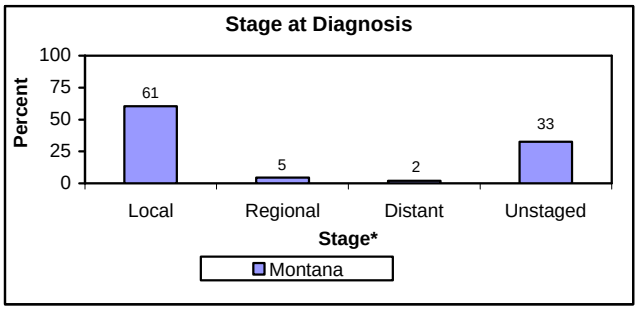


% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

Brain & Other Nervous System

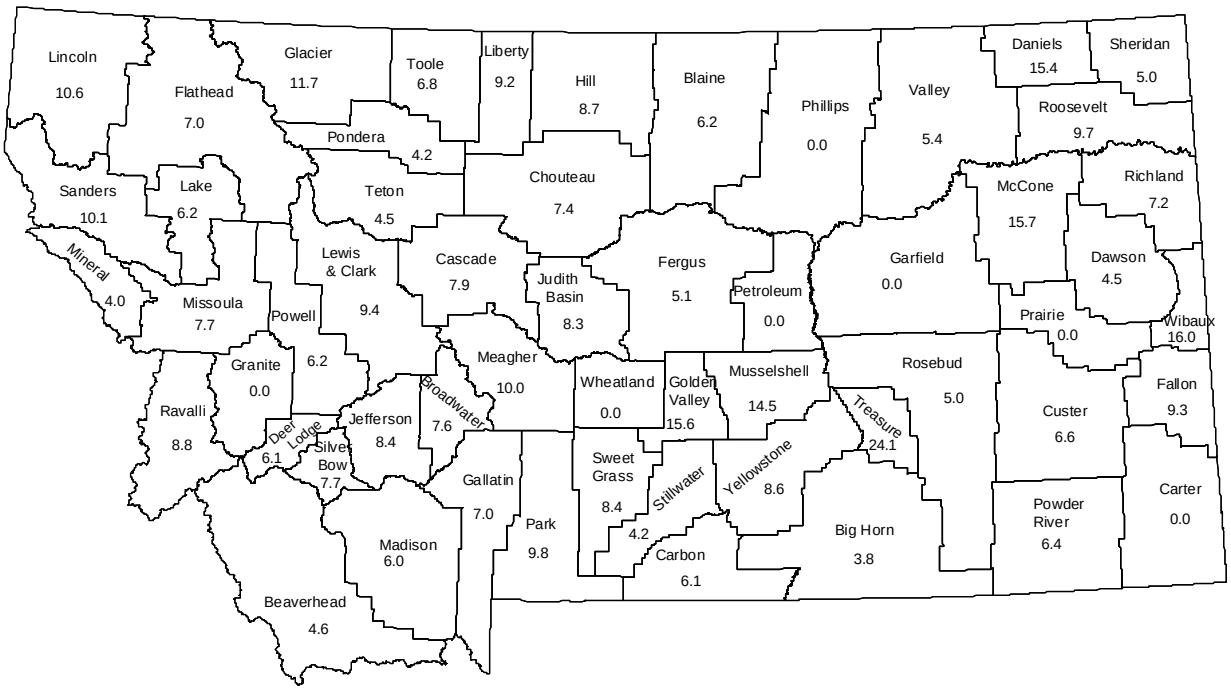
Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	8.3	7.0	7.7	8.0	5.4	6.6
Mortality Rate@	5.5	4.3	4.9	5.7	3.9	4.7

Number of Cases:	Montana Only		
	Male	Female	Total
Invasive	178	164	342
In-Situ	0	0	0
Uncertain	10	7	17
Benign	43	78	121



* SEER data for stage at diagnosis are unavailable.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: The age distribution varies with the type of tumor. There is a small peak in the age-incidence of brain and nervous system cancer under the age of 10, although most adult malignant tumors occur after age 60. Brain cancer is the second most common cancer among children, following leukemia.[1,8,9]

Sex: Males generally have higher incidence and mortality rates than females, although there is variability according to tumor type.[1,8]

Race & Socioeconomic Status: The overall incidence rate is higher in whites than nonwhites, with variation in racial distribution among tumor types. Rates are lowest among Asians.[1,8,10] There is evidence that brain cancer rates increase with increasing social class.[10]

Diet: Consumption of fruits and vegetables, and vitamins C and E may reduce risk.[8]

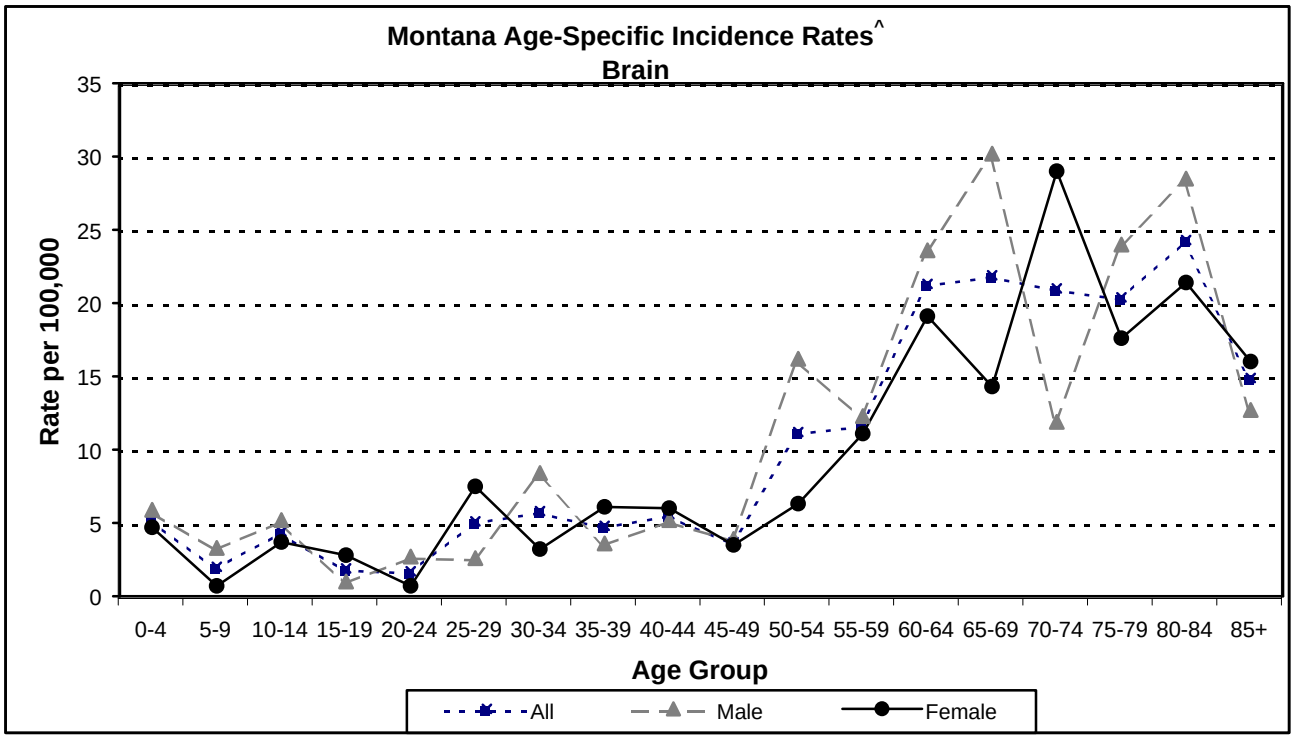
Genetics: Certain genetic factors predispose small discrete subgroups of patients to an increased risk of some malignant brain tumors. Parents and siblings of children with brain cancer appear to have slightly increased risk.[8,9]

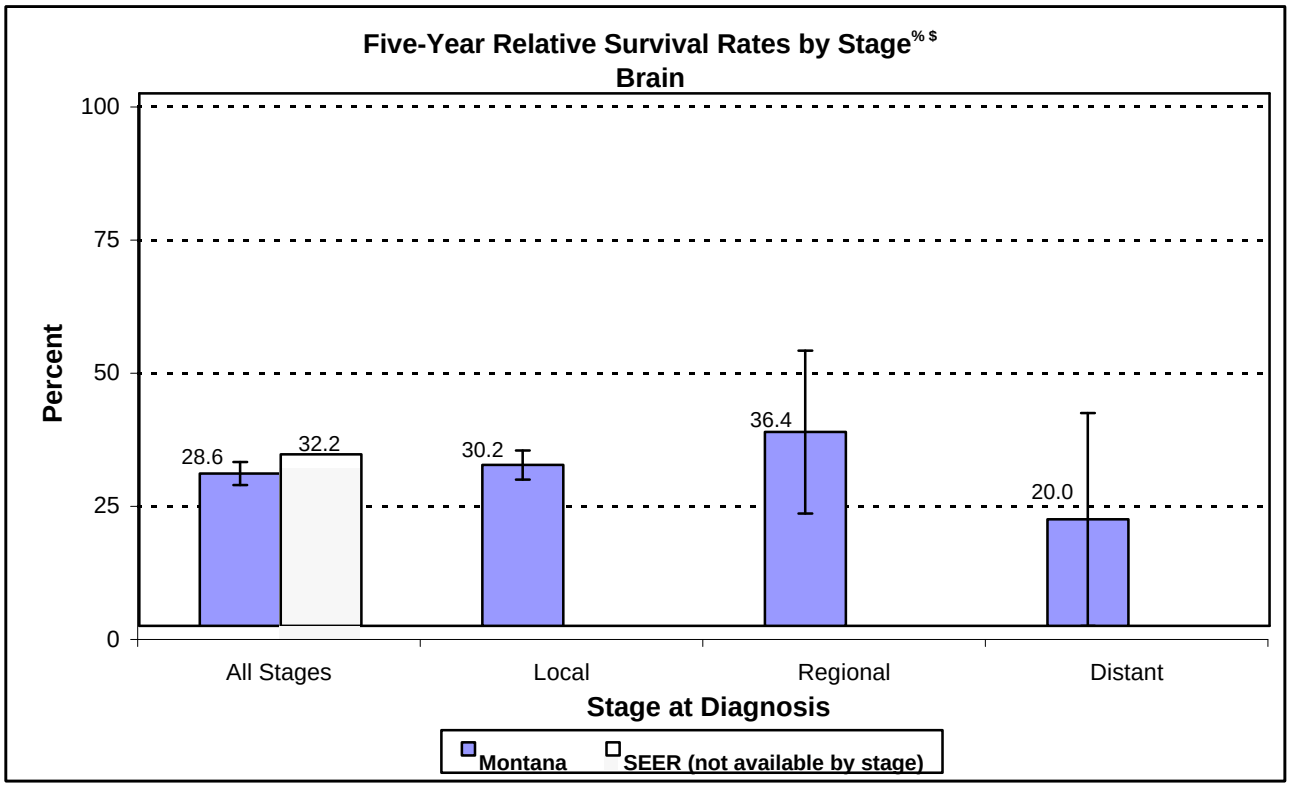
Occupation & Environment: Exposures linked to elevated rates include the manufacture of synthetic rubber and polyvinyl chloride, oil refining and production of petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, nuclear fuels and weapons, and farm work that uses agricultural chemicals. Increased risk has been associated with exposure to electromagnetic fields, but data are insufficient to support causation. Evidence suggests that high doses of ionizing radiation may cause tumors of the nervous system.[8]

Other: Certain viral infections may have an association with increased risk.[8]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.



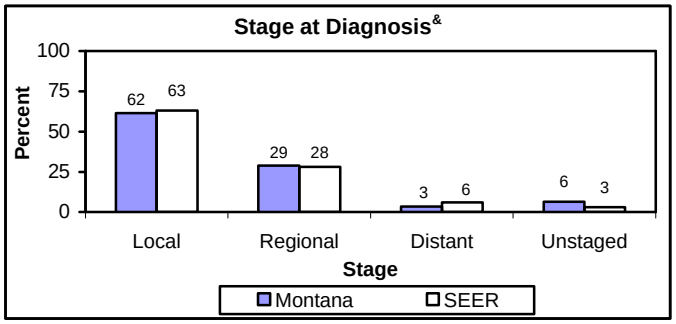


% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

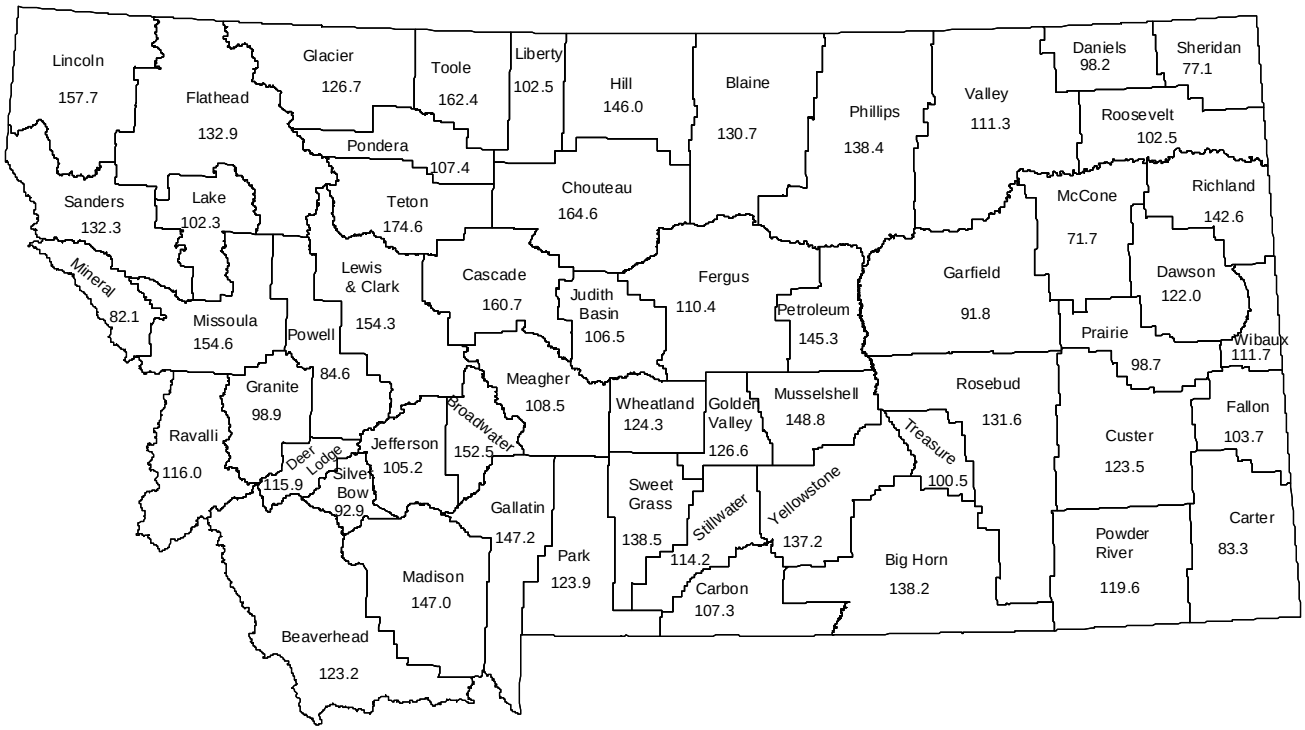
$ Five-year relative survival rates for local, regional, and distant stages are not available for SEER data.

Breast (female)

Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	-	133.6	-	-	136.7	-
Mortality Rate@	-	24.8	-	-	28.8	-
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	-		3,270		-	
In-Situ	-		570		-	
Uncertain	-		1		-	
Benign	-		0		-	



Age-adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Age is the single most important risk factor for breast cancer. Incidence rates increase dramatically with age. While the rate of increase in breast cancer incidence is greatest in women under age 50, the majority of cases occur after age 50.[1,11,12]

Race & Socioeconomic Status: Although incidence rates are higher in whites, mortality rates are higher in blacks.[1] Women of higher socioeconomic and education status are at higher risk of developing breast cancer.[12,13]

Genetics: Inheritance of a mutation in breast cancer susceptibility genes, such as BRCA1 or BRCA2, increases risk.[12]

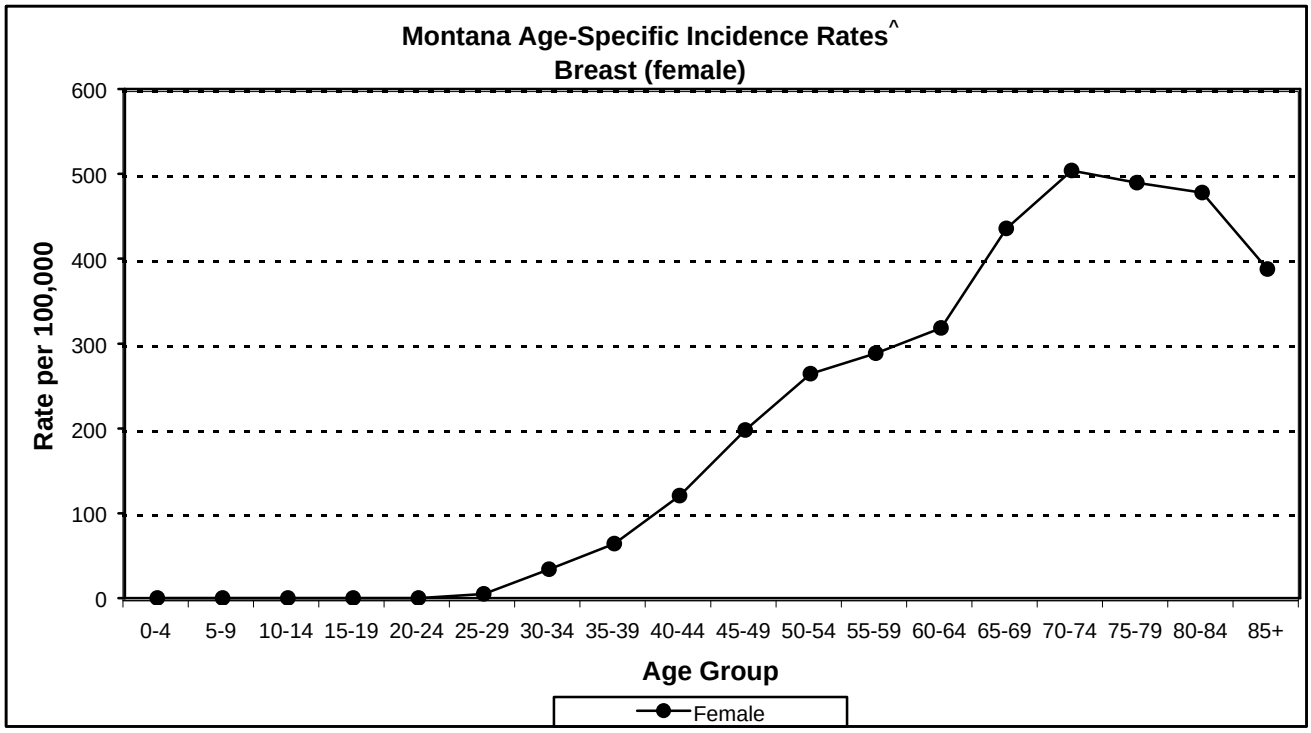
Hormonal: Increased risk is associated with early menarche; late menopause; recent use of oral contraceptives or postmenopausal estrogens; never giving birth or first childbirth after age 30.[12]

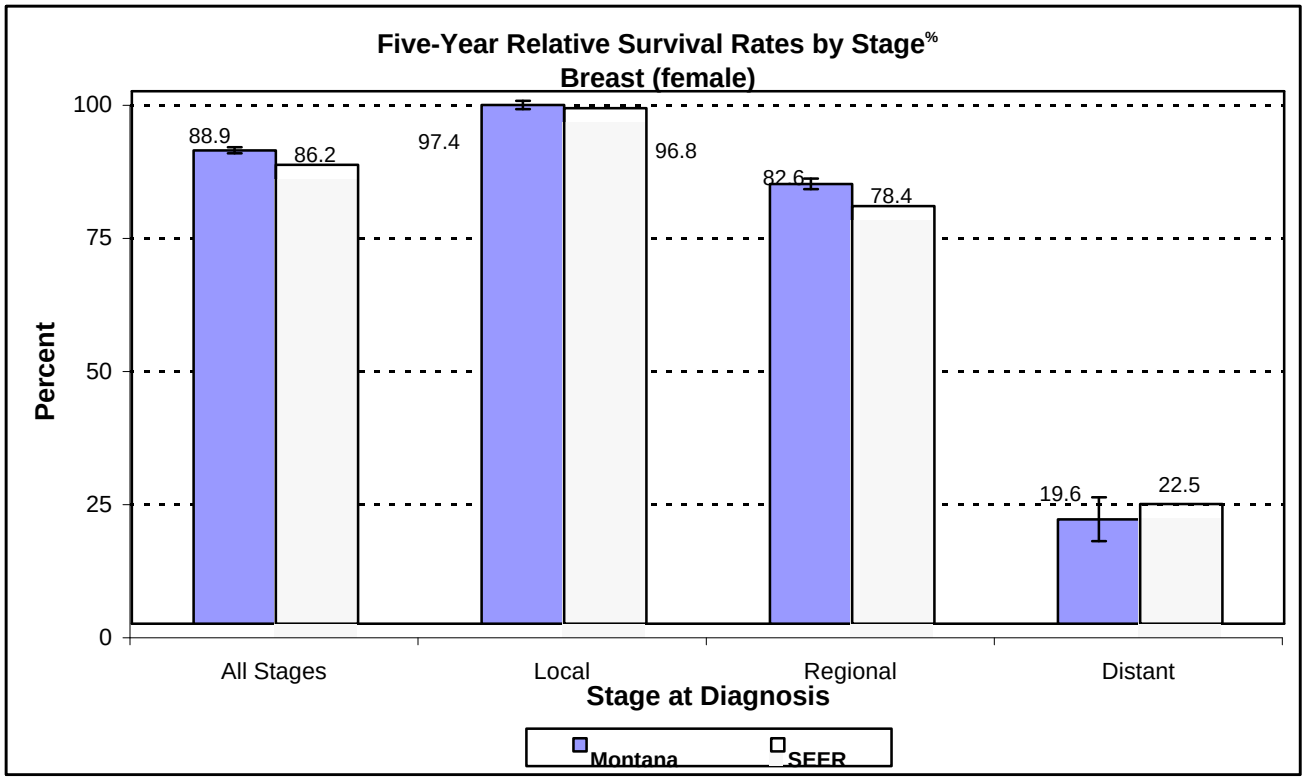
Other: Environmental factors, such as pesticide exposure or exposure to high doses of ionizing radiation during puberty through childbearing years, may increase risk. High dietary fat intake; obesity; sedentary life-style; and family history (first-degree relative; i.e., parent, sibling, or child) of breast cancer, especially if detected pre-menopausally, are associated with increased risk.[12, 13]

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

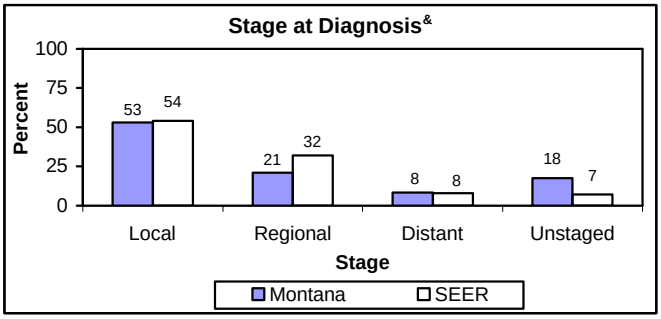




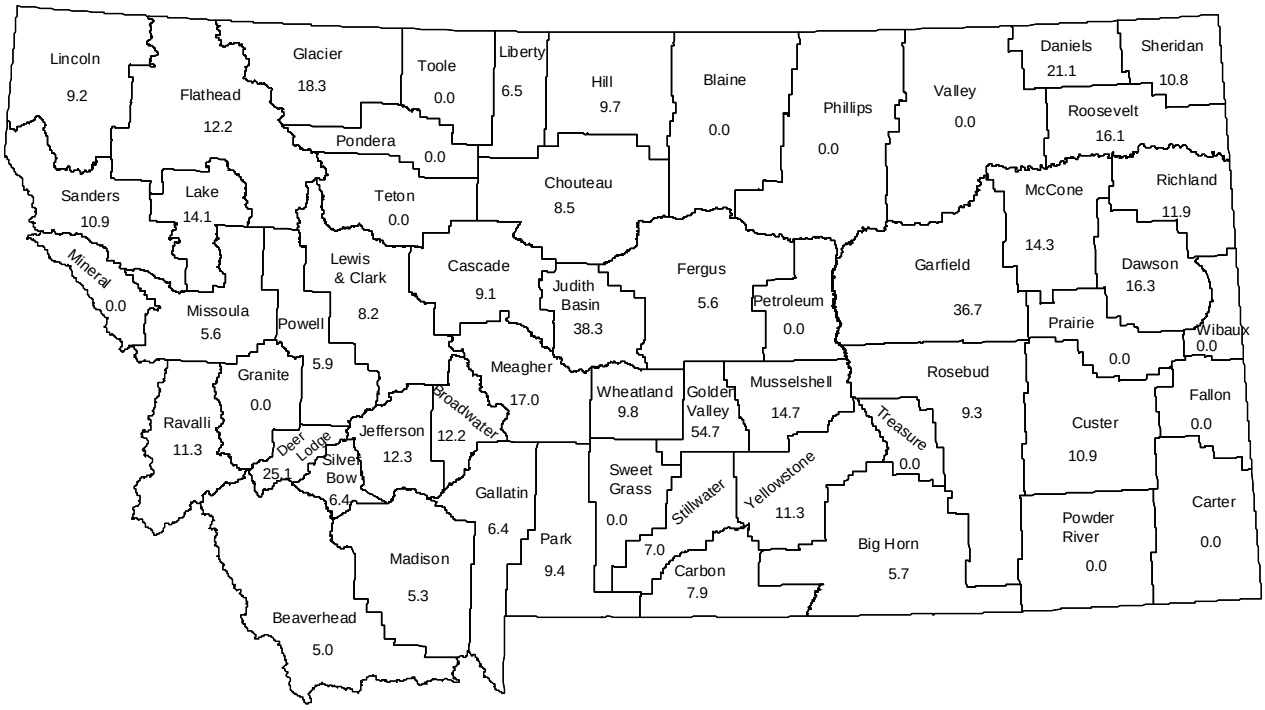
% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

Cervix

Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	-	9.1	-	-	9.0	-
Mortality Rate@	-	2.7	-	-	3.1	-
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	-	205	-			
In-Situ	-	543	-			
Uncertain	-	0	-			
Benign	-	0	-			



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



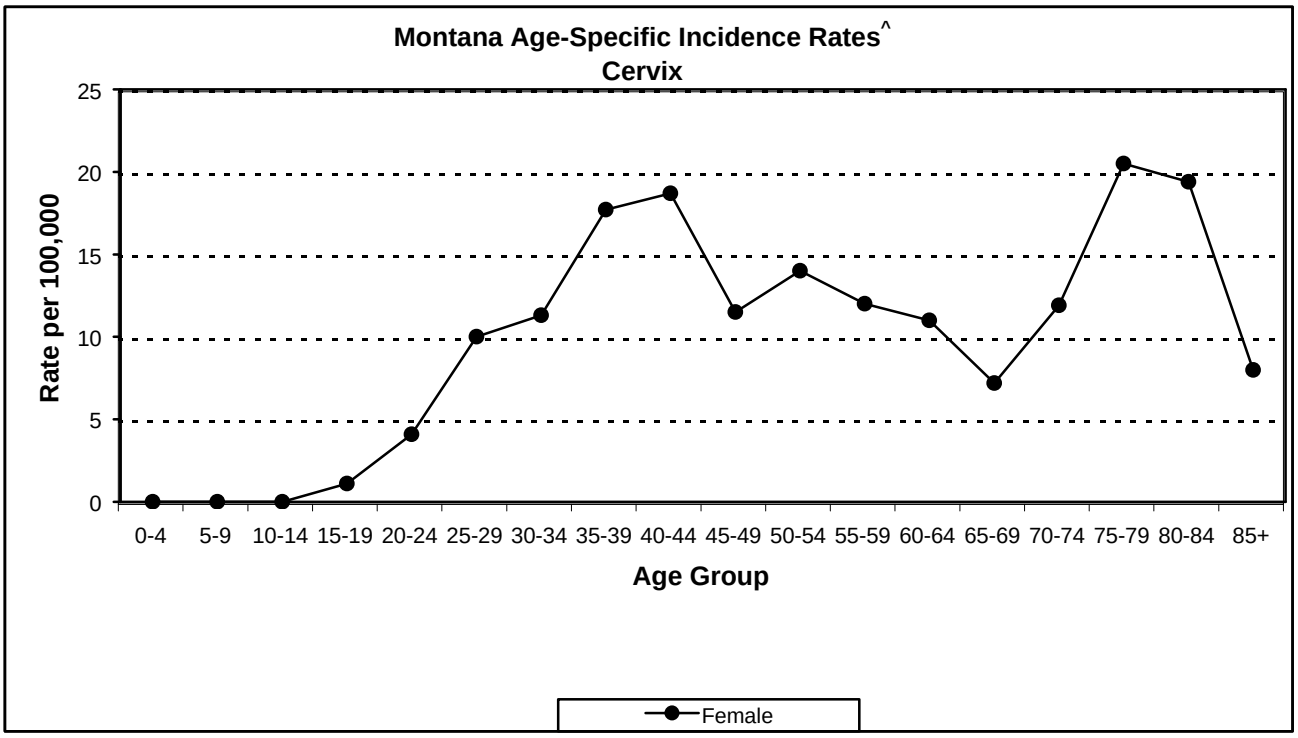
Risk and Associated Factors

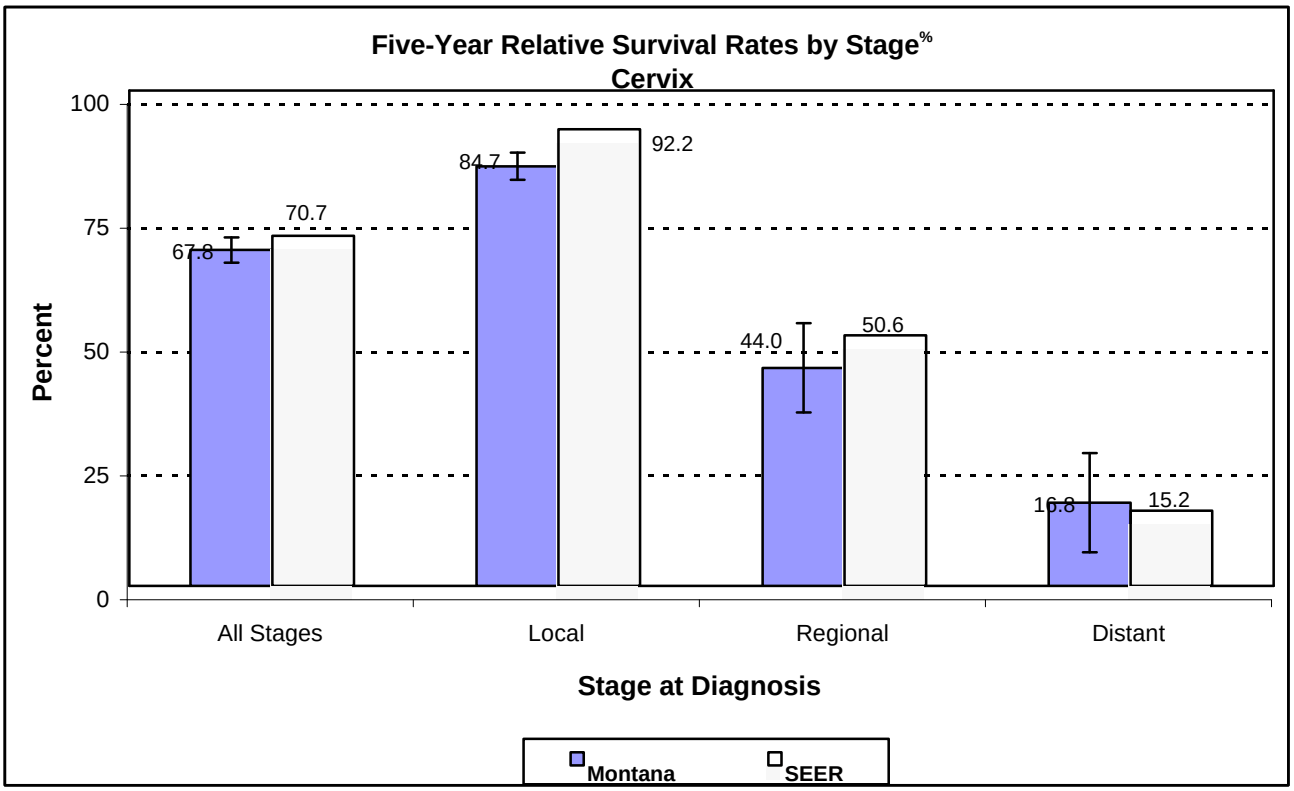
Age: Invasive cervical cancer is diagnosed most often in women over the age of 45.[1,14] Carcinoma in situ (non-invasive) occurs most often among women 25 to 34 years of age.[14]

Race & Socioeconomic Status: Incidence rates are higher among blacks than whites and mortality rates are more than twice as high among blacks than whites.[1,14] Hispanics, American Indians, and Hawaiians experience elevated incidence rates. Women of lower socioeconomic status are at higher risk.[14,15]

Other: Sexual behavior has been identified as a major risk factor; including multiple sex partners, intercourse at a young age, unprotected intercourse (without a condom), and a large number of pregnancies. Cervical cancer is rare in sexually inactive or nulliparous women. Human papillomaviruses (HPV, the virus that causes genital warts) has been implicated in the pathogenesis of cervical cancer. Exposure to cigarette smoke and diets low in certain vitamins, such as beta carotene and vitamin C may increase risk.[14,15,16]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.
@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.
& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.

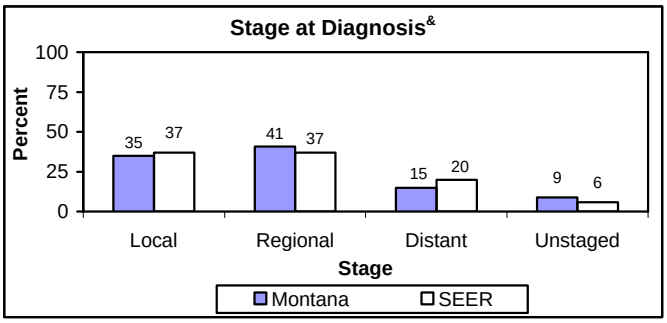




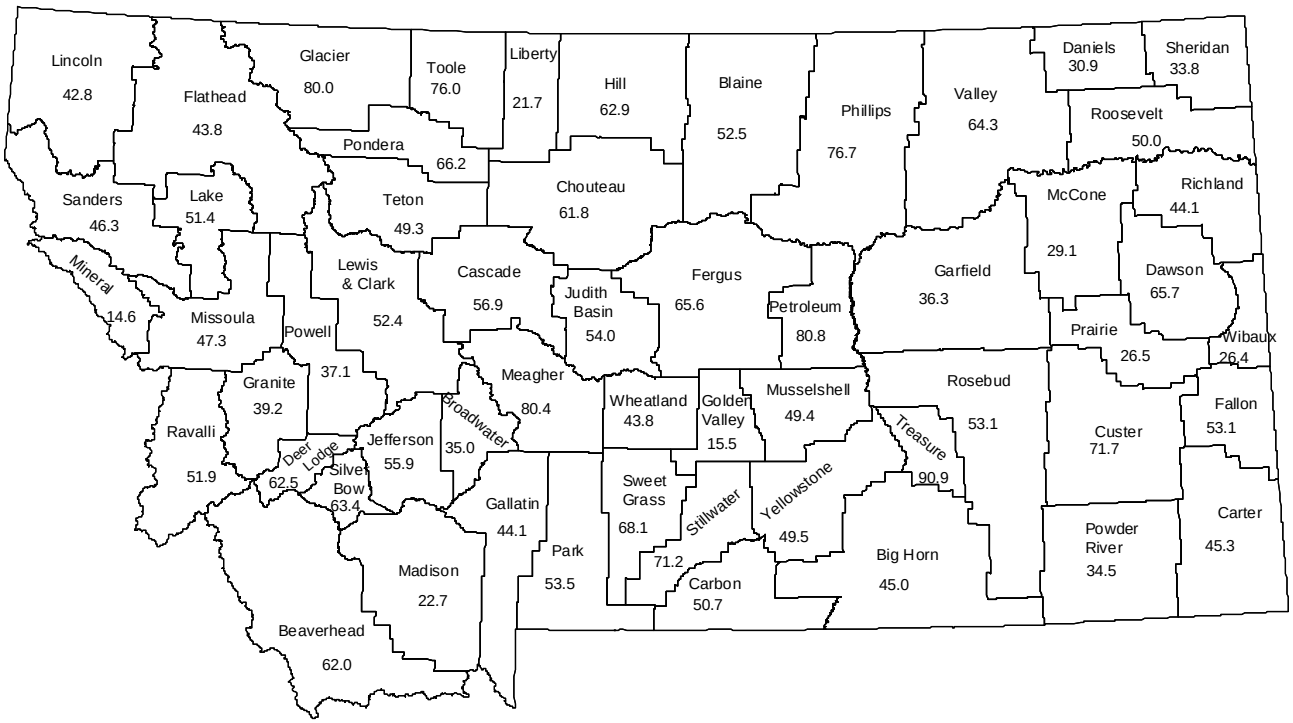
% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

Colon & Rectum

Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	61.7	43.6	51.9	65.1	47.6	55.1
Mortality Rate@	24.3	15.4	19.3	26.3	18.5	21.7
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	1,292		1,138		2,430	
In-Situ	52		29		81	
Uncertain	4		14		18	
Benign	0		0		0	



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Rates increase with age, rising sharply after age 50.[1,15]

Sex: Incidence rates are higher in males than females.[1,15]

Race: Incidence rates for whites are slightly lower than for blacks, and rates for white females tend to be lower than for black females.[1]

Genetic: Specific genetic alterations have been recognized in several hereditary conditions with high risk of colorectal cancer, including various polyposis syndromes (e.g., familial adenomatus polyposis, Gardner's Syndrome or Peutz-Jegher's Syndrome).[17]

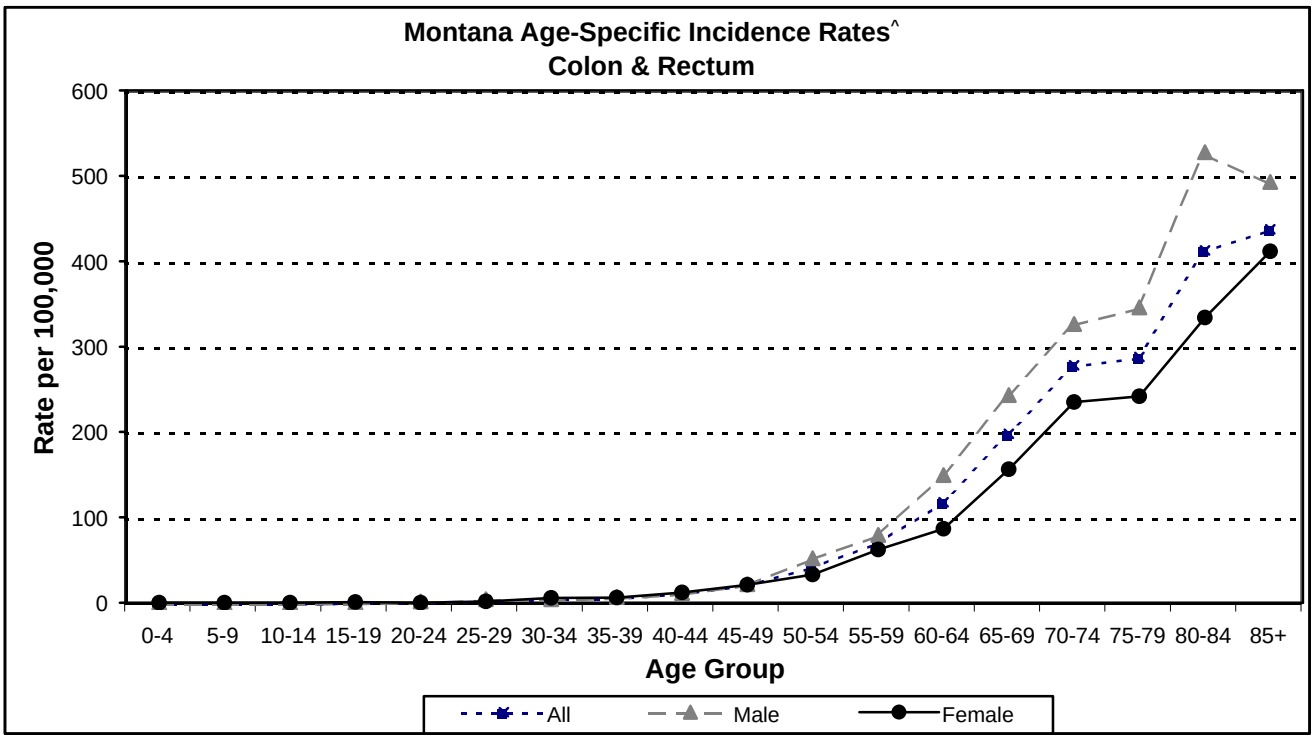
Diet: Increased risk has been associated with diets high in fat, especially through red meat intake. Diets low in fruits, vegetables, high-fiber grains, and folic acid contribute to increased risk.[15,17]

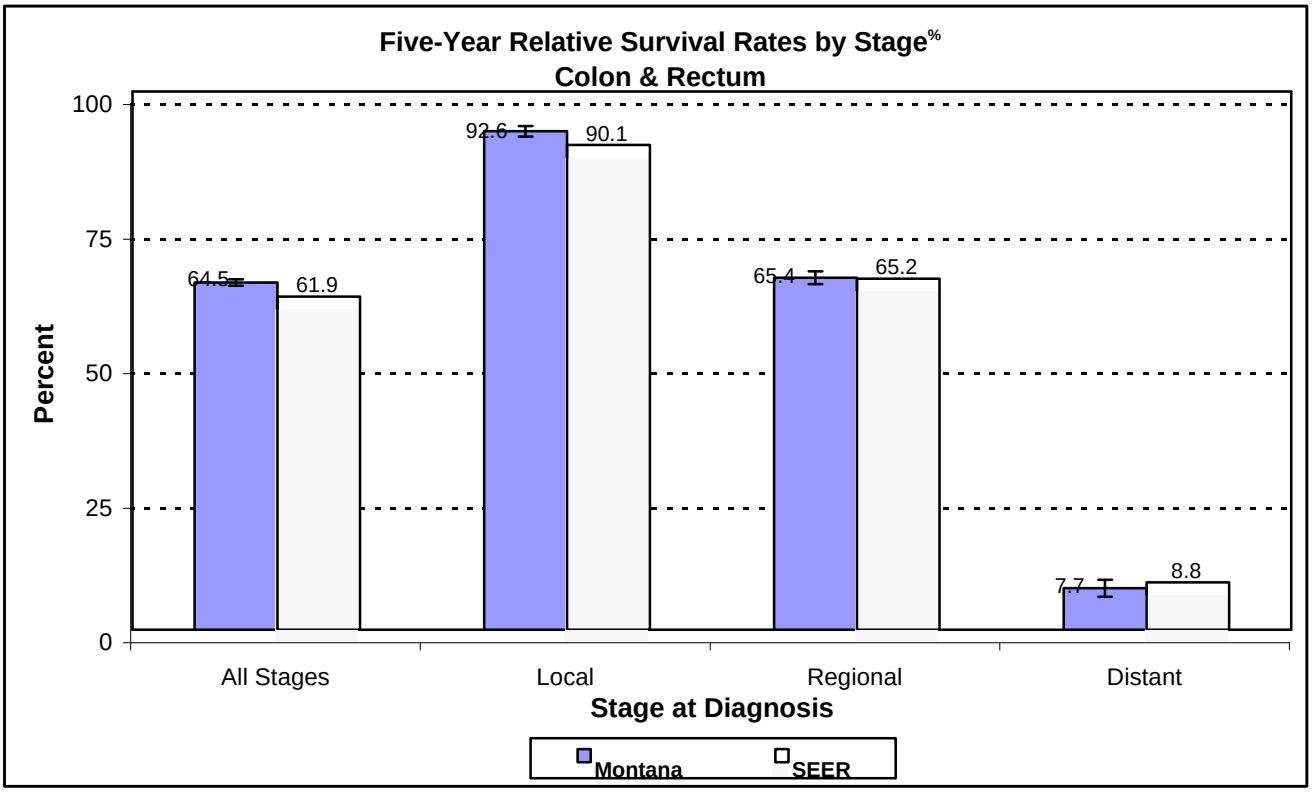
Other: Individuals with a history of this cancer in first-degree relatives; a personal history of inflammatory bowel disease (e.g., Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis), colorectal polyps, or certain other cancers are at increased risk. Lack of either occupational or recreational physical activity increases risk.[15,17]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.

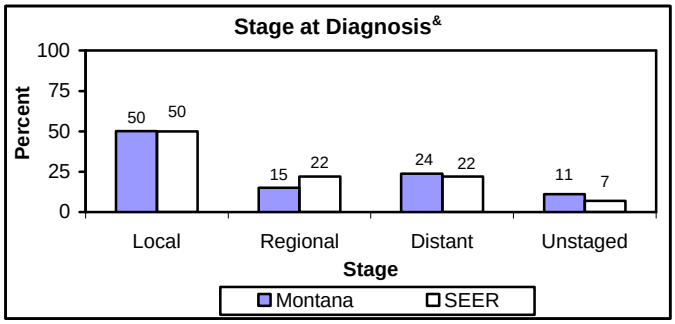




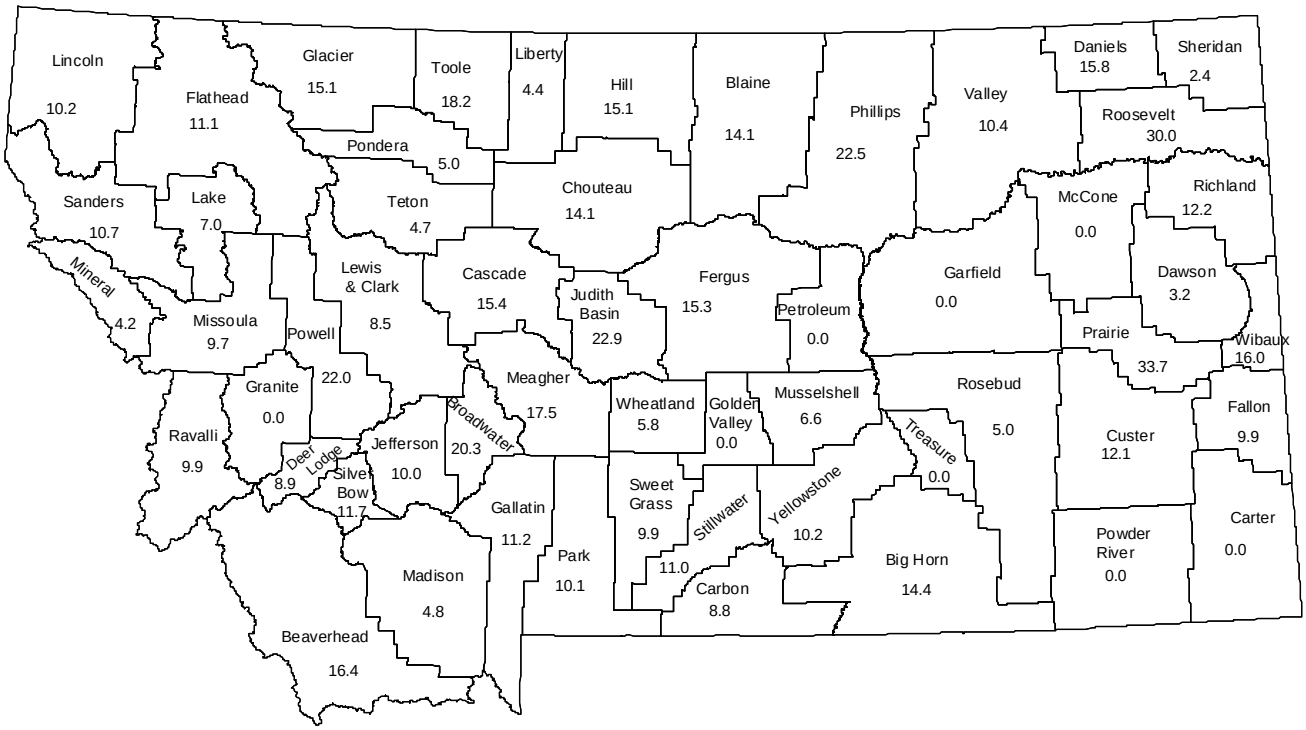
% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

Kidney & Renal Pelvis

Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	14.2	8.2	11.0	15.5	7.8	11.2
Mortality Rate@	5.6	2.9	4.1	6.1	2.9	4.3
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	305		204		509	
In-Situ	5		10		15	
Uncertain	0		0		0	
Benign	0		0		0	



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Although there is a small peak in incidence in children under the age of 10 (mostly ages 0-4 years), malignancies of the kidney are relatively uncommon before 40 years of age.[1] Wilms' tumor of the kidney (nephroblastoma) is found primarily among children and accounts for the majority of childhood kidney cancers.[18]

Sex: Renal cell carcinoma affects males about twice as often as females.[1,19]

Race: Incidence rates are slightly higher among blacks than whites, and lowest among Asians.[1,19]

Genetics: A family history of kidney cancer may be due to the inheritance of one or more genes that increase risk. A specific genetic mutation (von Hipple-Lindau Syndrome) increases risk for the disease. Genes responsible for the familial form of Wilms' tumor have not been identified.[18,19]

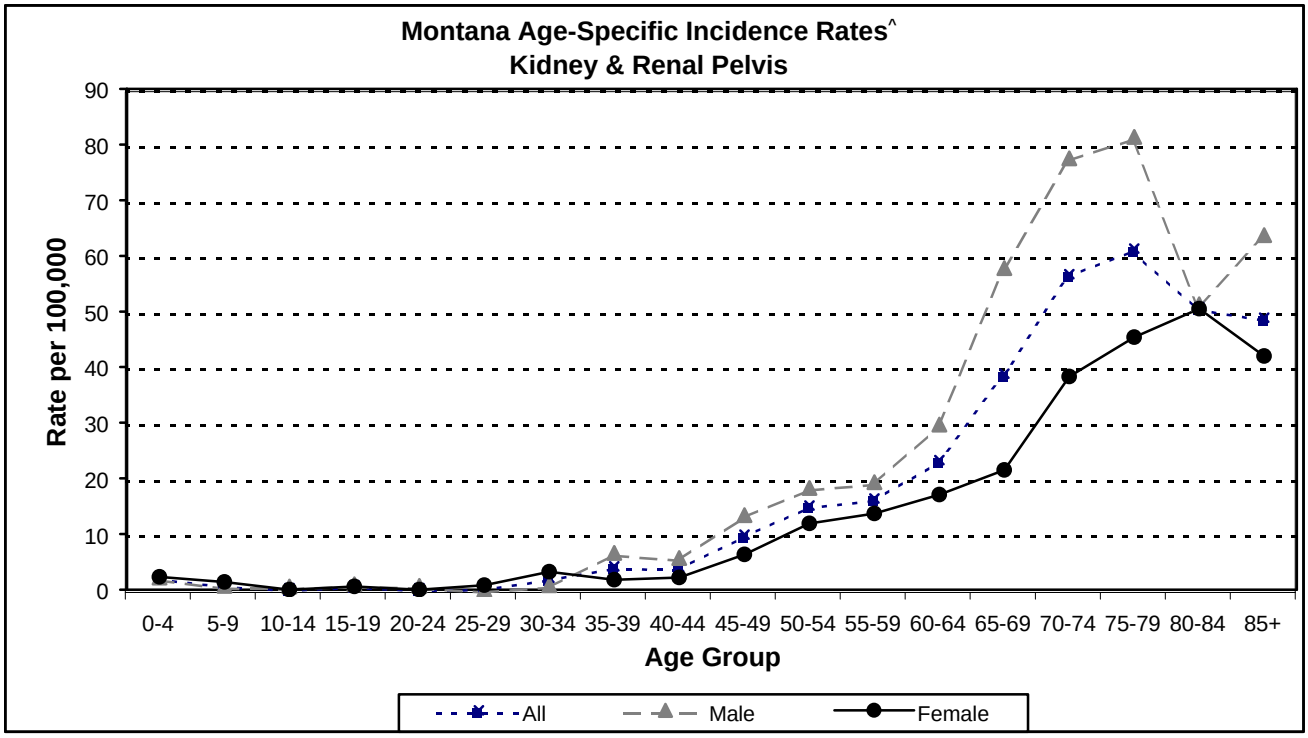
Occupation & Environment: Certain occupations, such as asbestos workers and coke-oven workers in steel mills, may present a risk for kidney cancer. An association between asbestos exposure and renal cell cancer has been suggested.[19]

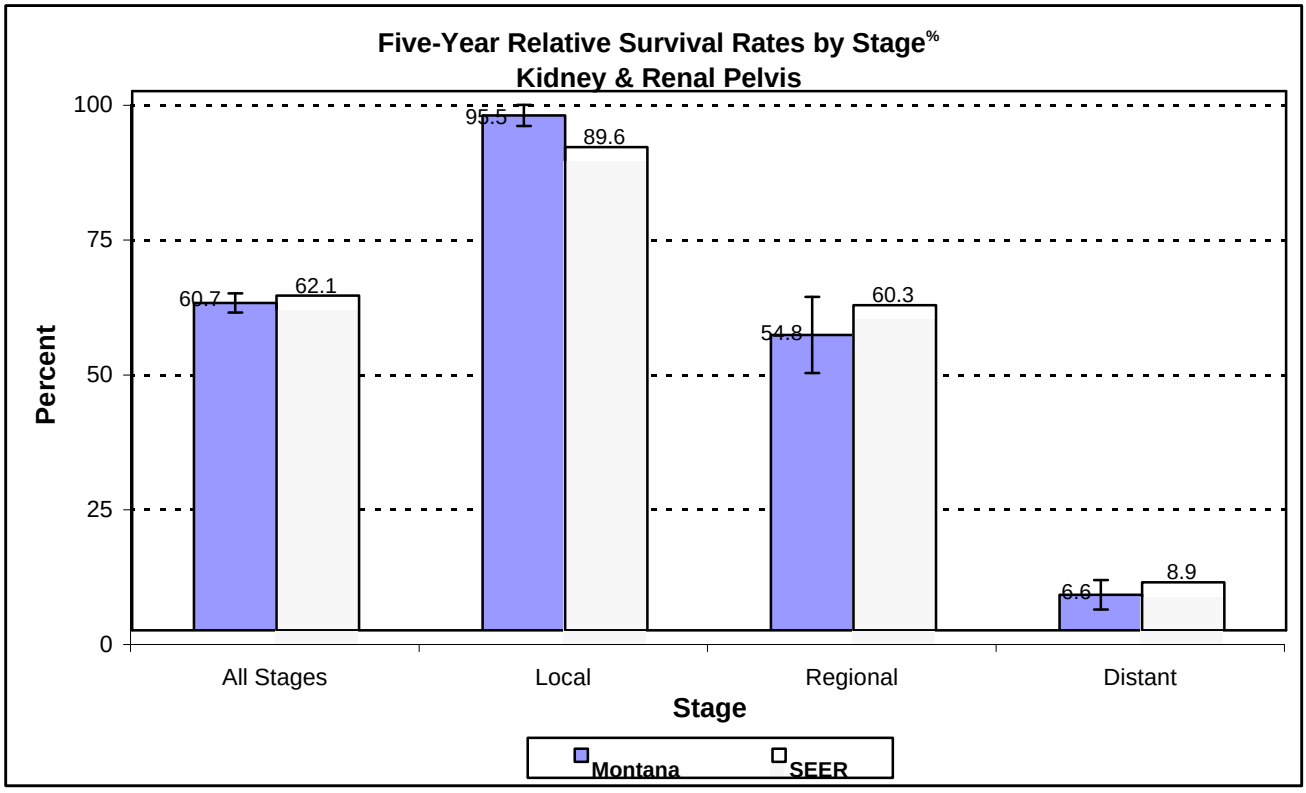
Other: Cigarette smoking, heavy use of analgesics (particularly phenacetin-containing pain relievers), and obesity are associated with increased risk.[19]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.

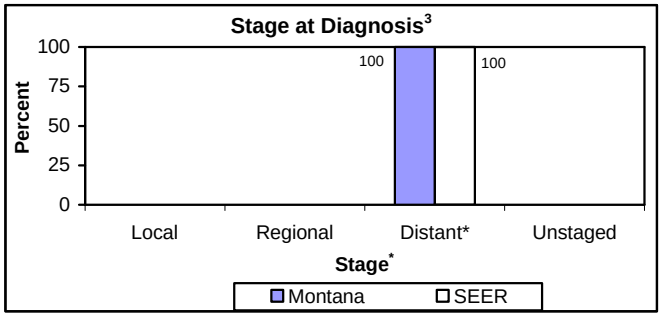




% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

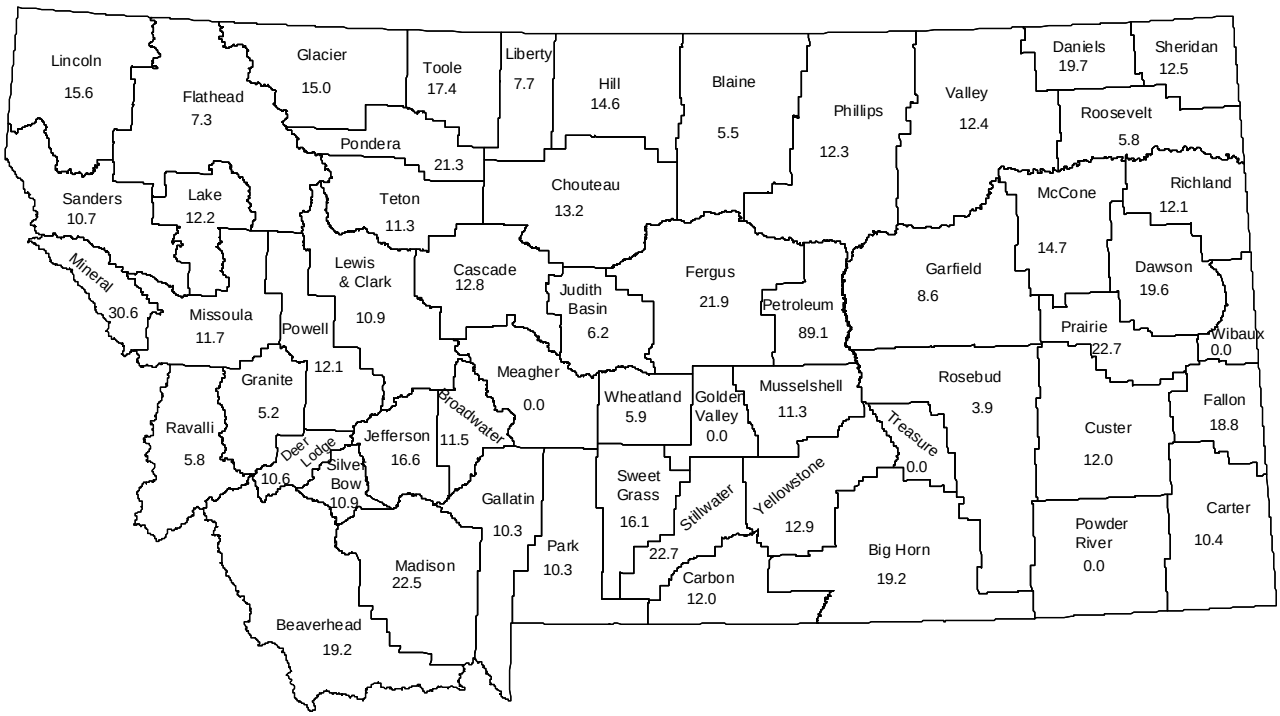
Leukemia

Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	15.1	10.0	12.2	16.0	9.4	12.2
Mortality Rate@	11.0	6.1	8.1	10.4	6.0	7.8
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	310		248		558	
In-Situ	0		0		0	
Uncertain	0		0		0	
Benign	0		0		0	



* Leukemia is a systemic disease and is always distant at diagnosis.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Although incidence generally increases with age, the age distribution varies by type. The incidence of ALL, the most common childhood cancer, is highest in children under five years of age. Among adults AML and CLL are the most common leukemia types. While essentially nonexistent before age 30, the incidence of CLL increases rapidly after age 50. The highest incidence of AML is among young and middle-aged adults, while incidence rates for CML rise slowly with increasing age.[1,20]

Sex: Incidence rates for all types of leukemia are higher among males than among females.[1,20]

Race: Rates for all types are higher among whites than blacks, except for CML. The incidence of ALL is low among black children in the U.S.[20]

Genetics: Risk is elevated in children with genetic abnormalities, such as Down's syndrome.[20,22]

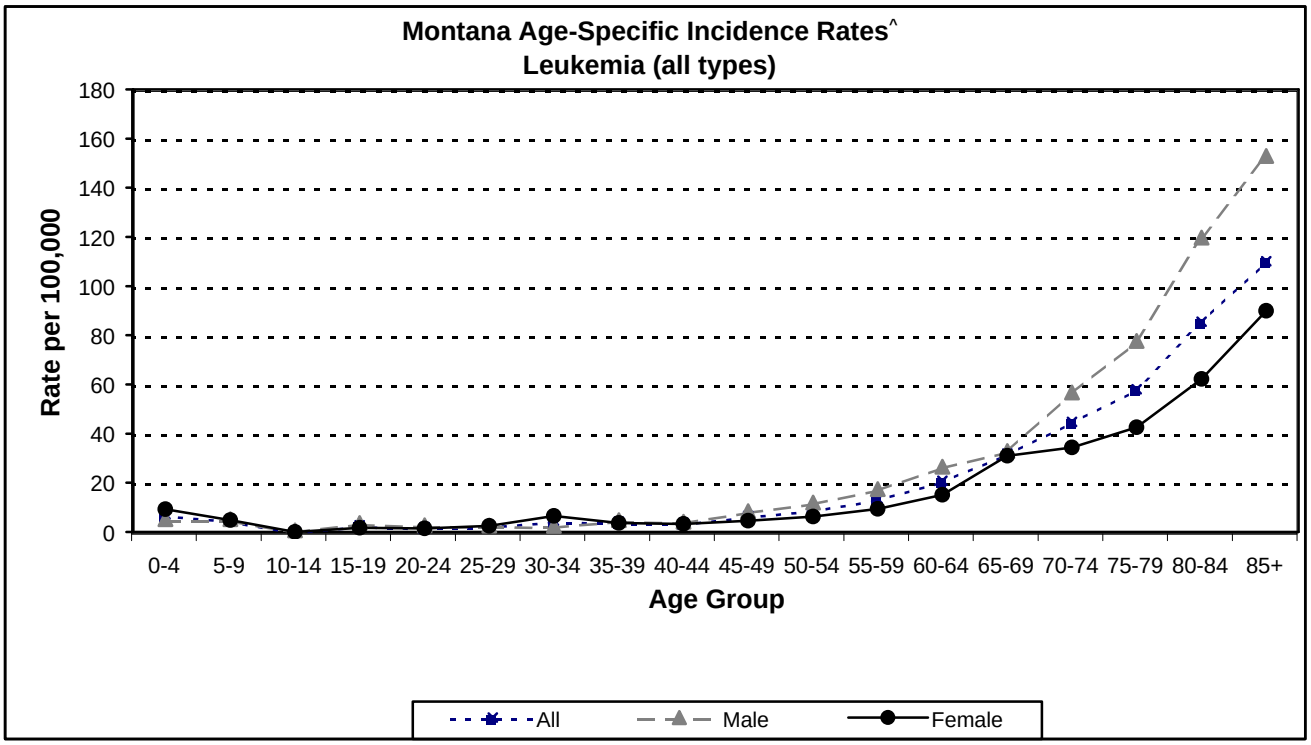
Occupation & Environment: Exposure to ionizing radiation, benzene, and ethylene oxide increase risk. The association between increased risk and electromagnetic fields is being investigated. Pesticide exposure has been linked with elevated risk.[20,22]

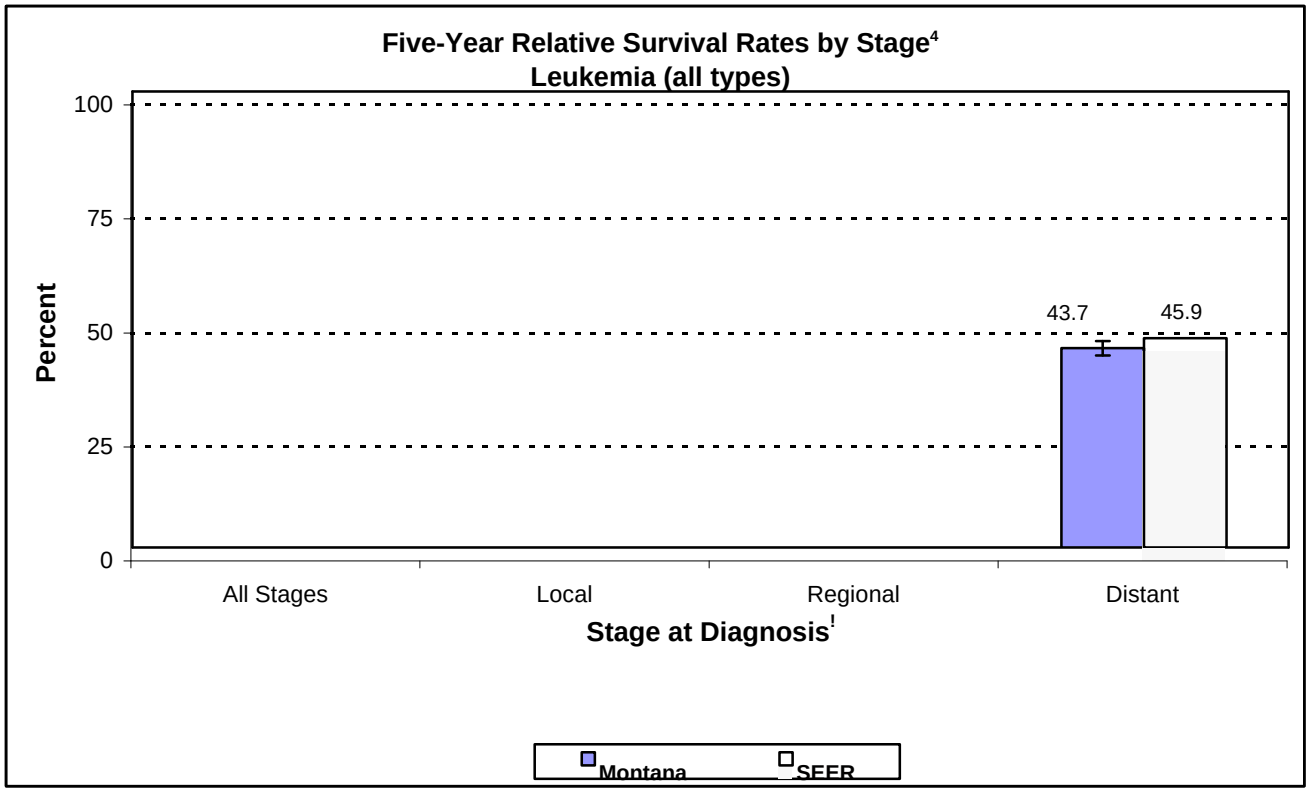
Other: Treatment with chemotherapy drugs increases risk. Smoking may increase risk. A retrovirus, HTLV-I, is linked with a rare adult T-cell leukemia, where infected individuals have increased risk.[20,22]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.



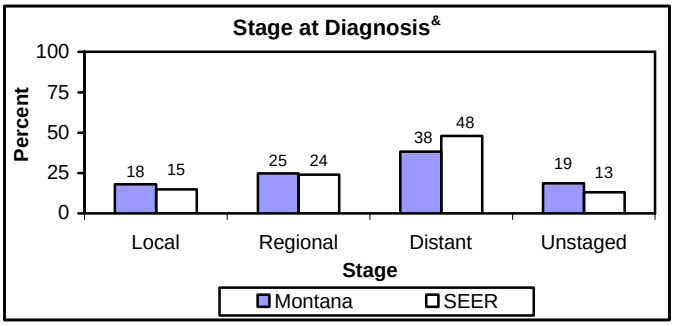


% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

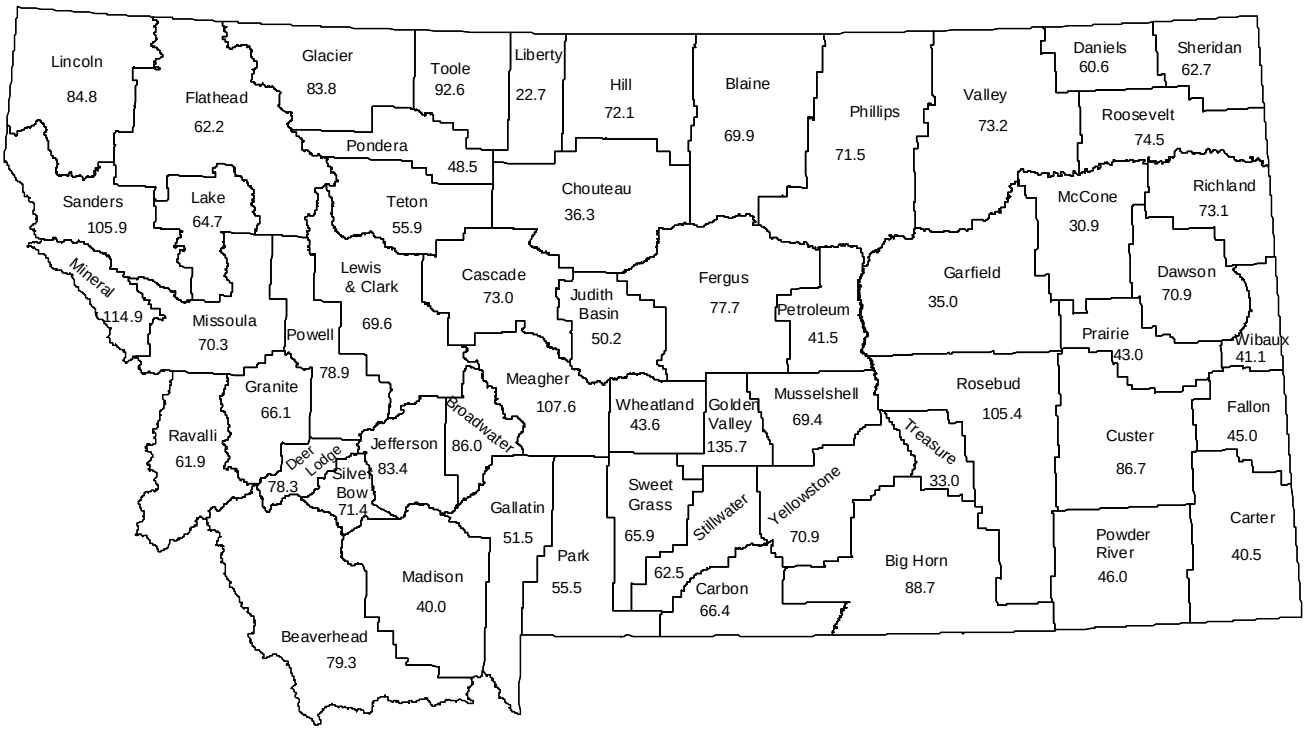
! Leukemia is a systemic disease and stage is always distant.

Lung

Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	86.1	55.3	68.6	86.0	51.4	65.9
Mortality Rate@	69.8	40.3	52.9	81.2	41.0	57.7
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	1,813		1,398		3,211	
In-Situ	1		2		3	
Uncertain	0		1		1	
Benign	0		0		0	



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Lung cancer incidence rates increase with age, with 60 years being the average age of diagnosis.[1,15]

Sex: The incidence is higher in males than in females. Although incidence rates have been declining in males, they have increased steadily in females due to increases in the prevalence of smoking among females.[1,23]

Race & Socioeconomic Status: Incidence and mortality rates are higher among blacks than whites.[1,23] Certain groups (e.g., Mormons, Seventh-Day Adventists) whose religion prohibits the use of tobacco are at substantially lower risk. People of lower socioeconomic status are at higher risk for lung cancer.[23]

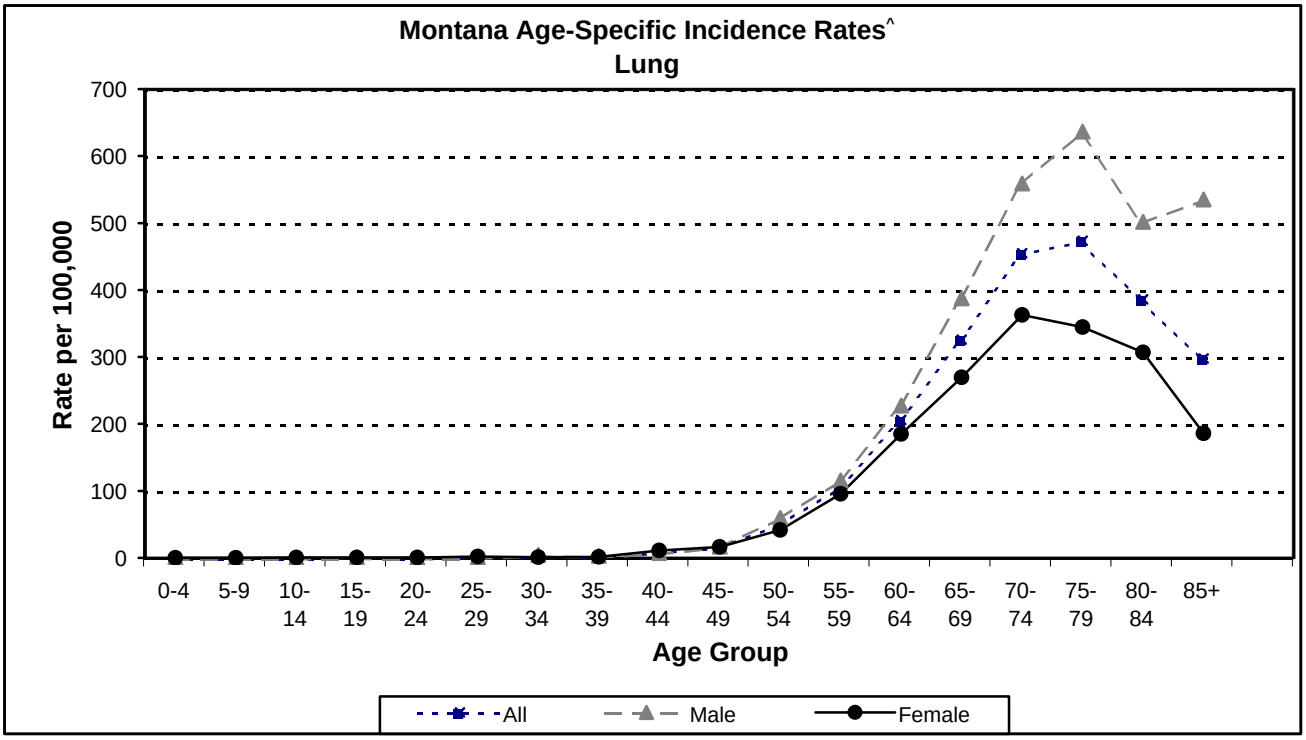
Occupation & Environment: Exposures to asbestos, radon, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, metals and other substances increase risk.[15,23]

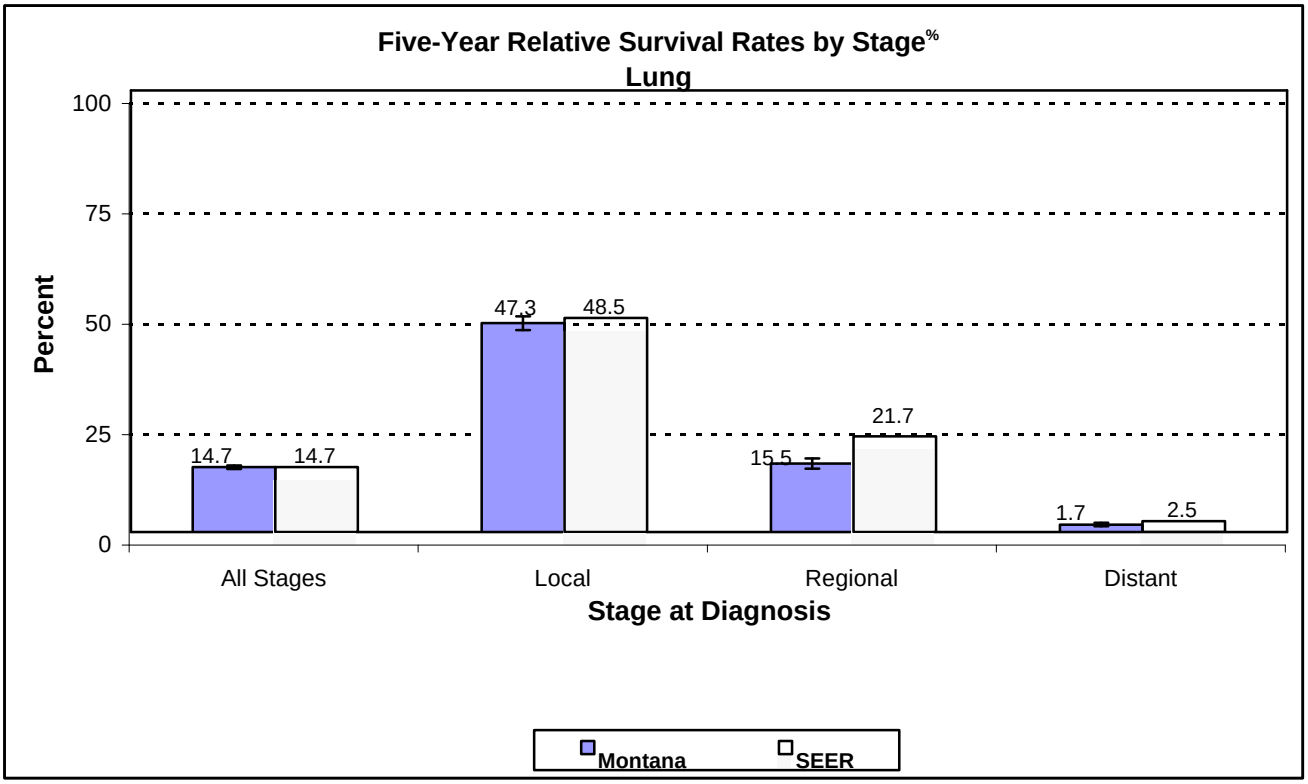
Other: Cigarette smoking, including exposure to second-hand smoke, is the primary cause of lung cancer, accounting for over 85% of lung cancer deaths. Risk is elevated for people with a family history of lung cancer and for individuals who have been previously diagnosed with a nonmalignant lung disease (e.g., asthma, tuberculosis). Lowered risk is associated with consumption of fresh vegetables and fruits.[15,23]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.



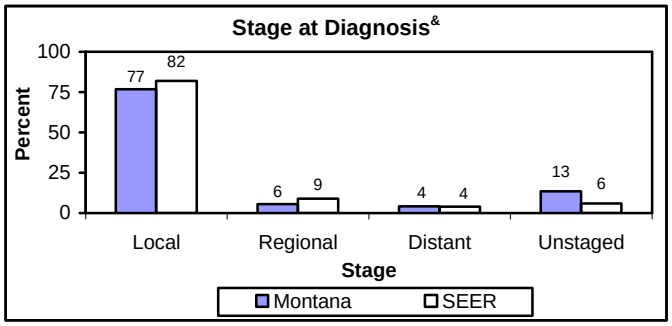


% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

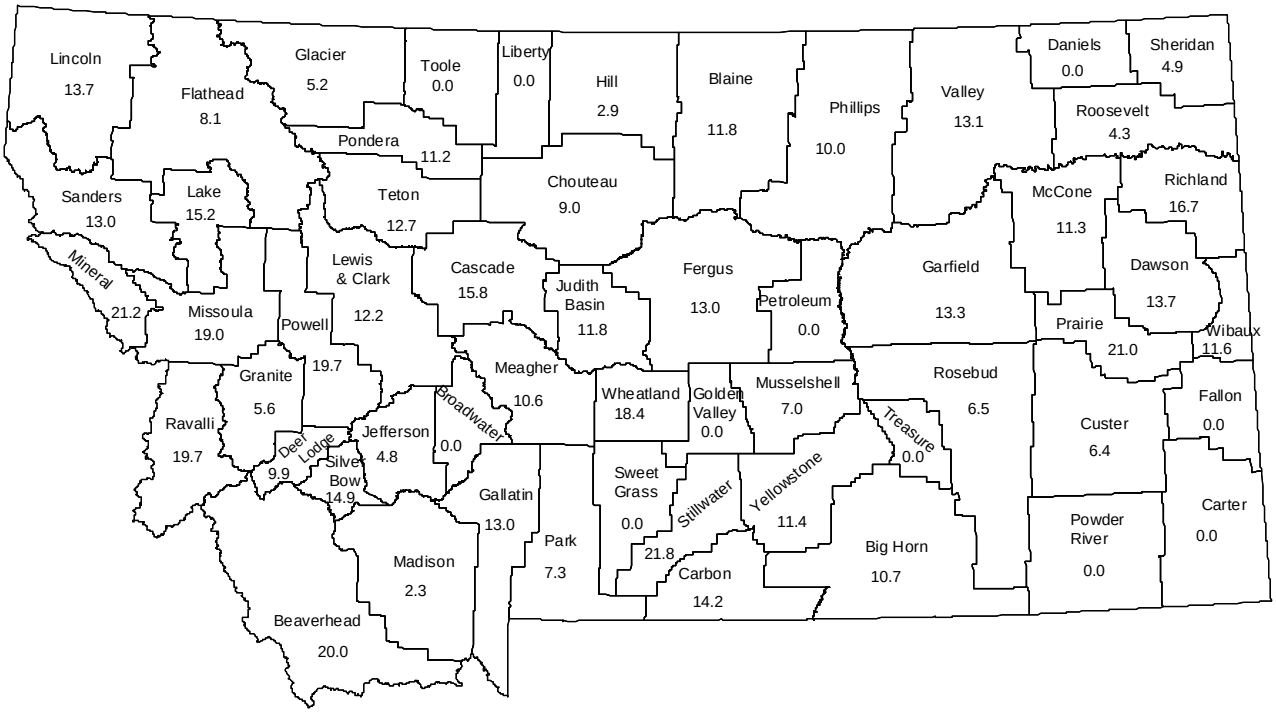
Melanoma of the Skin

Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	15.2	10.1	12.3	21.3	14.3	17.2
Mortality Rate@	4.1	1.7	2.8	4.0	1.8	2.7

Number of Cases:	Montana Only		
	Male	Female	Total
Invasive	324	237	561
In-Situ	51	30	81
Uncertain	0	0	0
Benign	0	0	0



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Melanoma is uncommon before puberty. Melanoma occurs frequently among young and middle-aged adults. Incidence rates increase with age.[1,24]

Sex: It occurs slightly more frequently in males than females.[1,24]

Race & Socioeconomic Status: The incidence rate is highest in whites and is uncommon in blacks[1,24]. It has an increased incidence in higher income groups.[24,25]

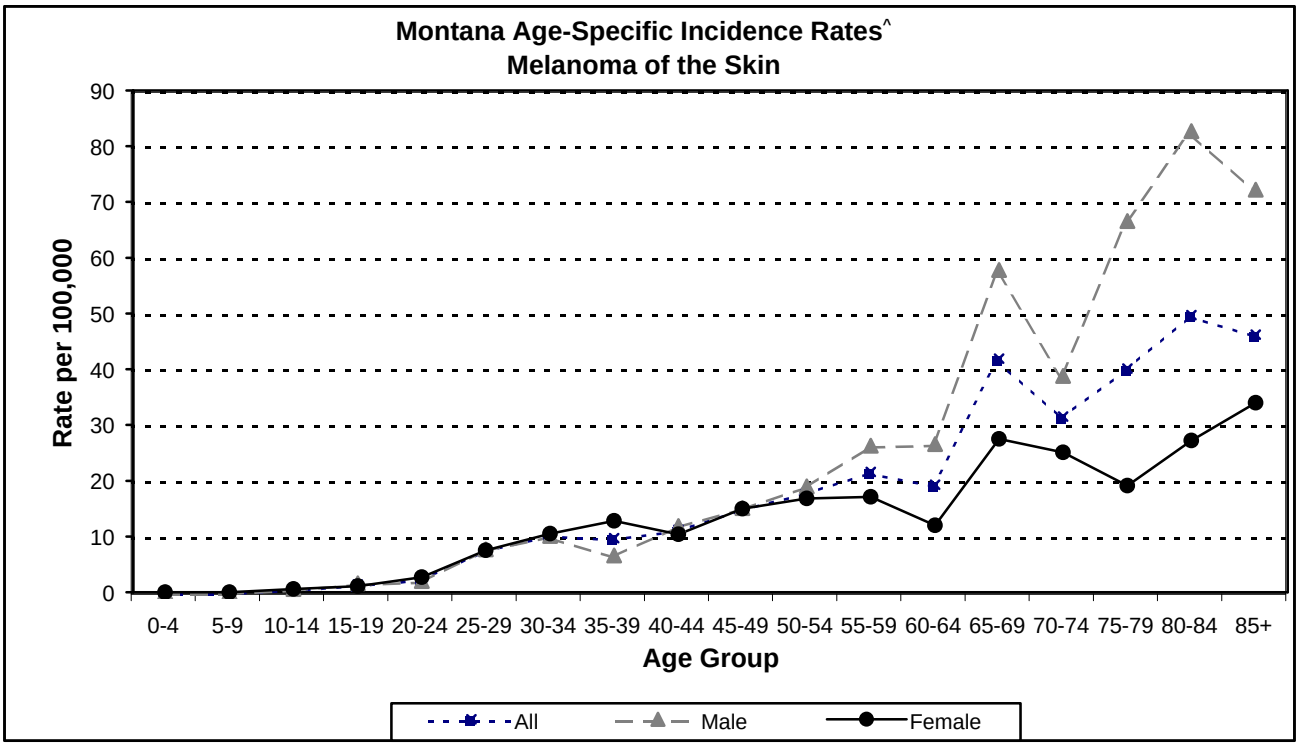
Occupation and Environment: Occupations associated with increased sun exposure have a higher incidence. Intense intermittent exposure to ultraviolet radiation, especially in early life, increases risk. Depletion of the ozone layer in the earth's upper atmosphere may contribute to increasing melanoma rates.[24]

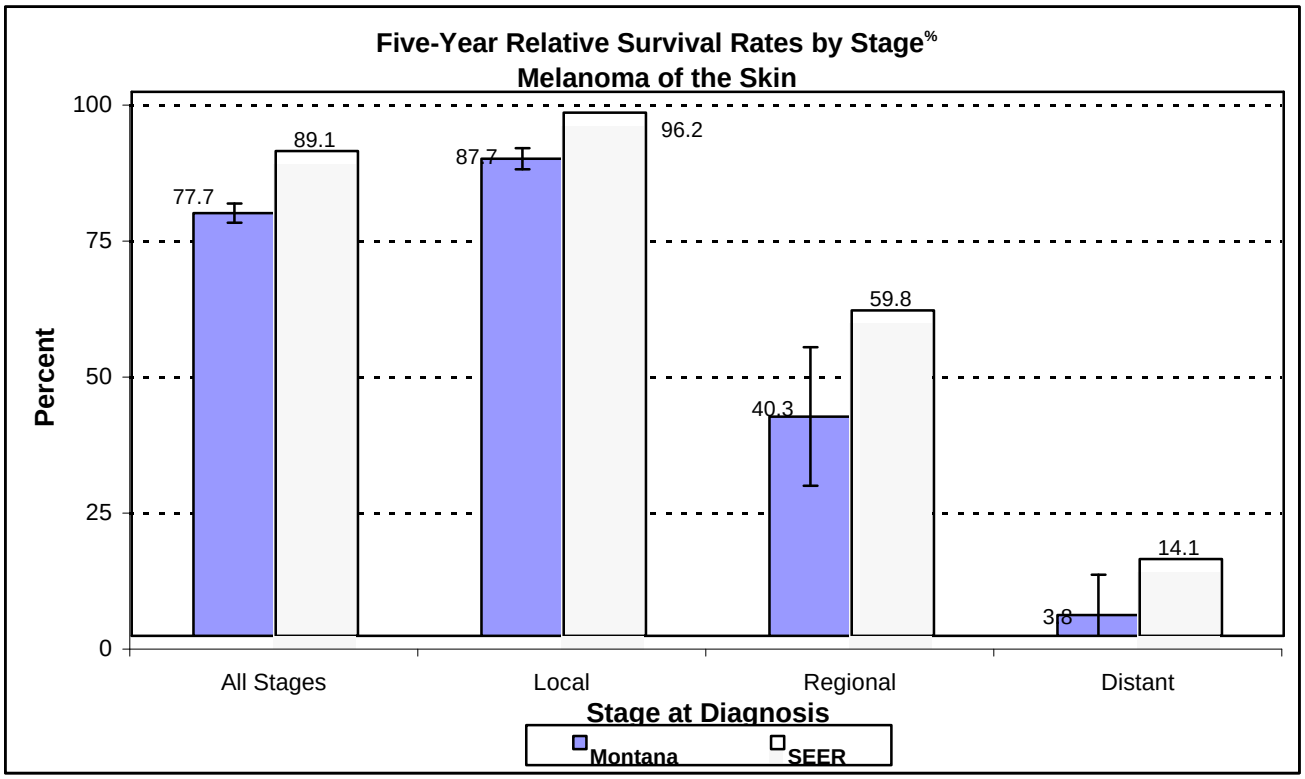
Other: Individuals with fair complexions experience sun sensitivity and are at increased risk. Presence of a persistently changed or changing mole may be the most important risk factor. Members of melanoma-prone families with atypical moles are at greatly increased risk. Currently, no nonsolar factors appear to be important risk factors.[24]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.



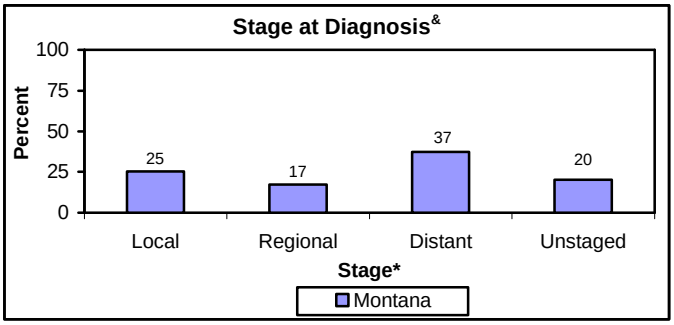


% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

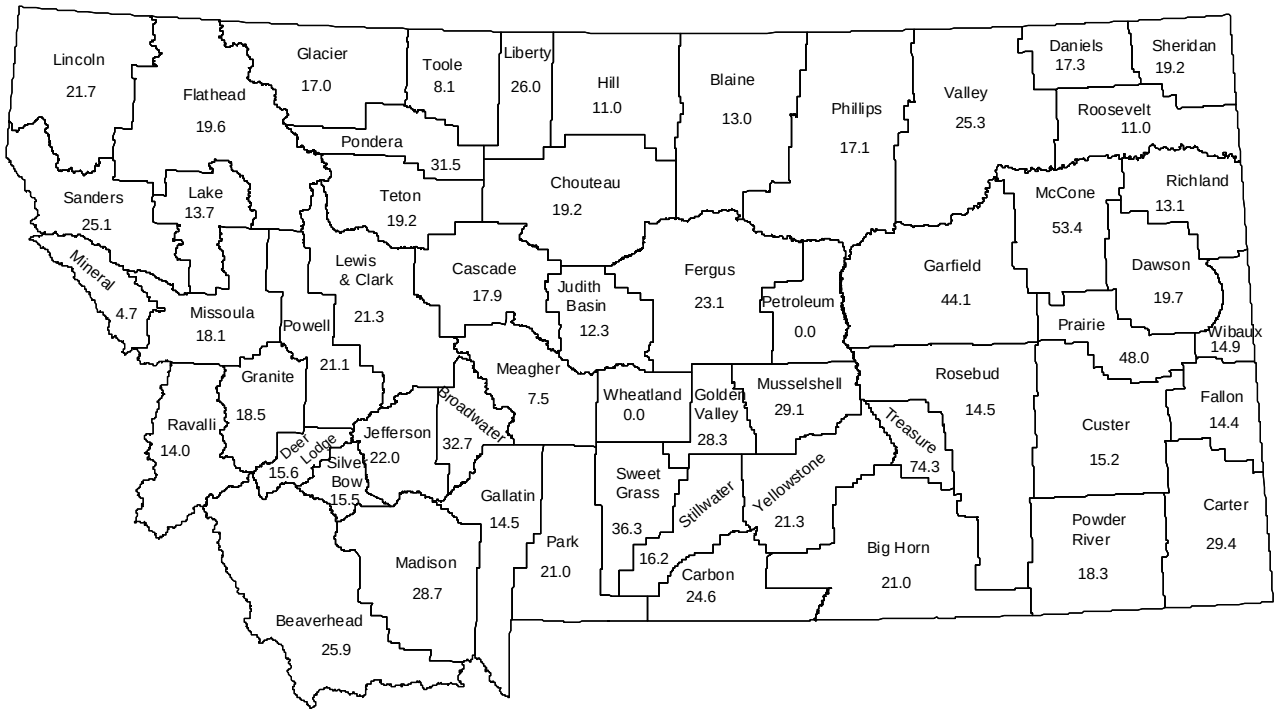
Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	22.0	16.1	18.8	23.9	15.8	19.4
Mortality Rate@	9.8	7.2	8.4	10.8	7.2	8.7

Number of Cases:	Montana Only		
	Male	Female	Total
Invasive	468	406	874
In-Situ	0	0	0
Uncertain	0	0	0
Benign	0	0	0



* SEER data for stage at diagnosis are unavailable.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Incidence and mortality rates increase with age, reaching the highest levels in the seventies and older.[1,26]

Sex: Males have higher rates than females.[1,26]

Race & Socioeconomic Status: Incidence rates are slightly lower in blacks than in whites.[1,26] While mortality rates increase with the level of socioeconomic status and urbanization, the relationship with incidence rates is less clear.[26]

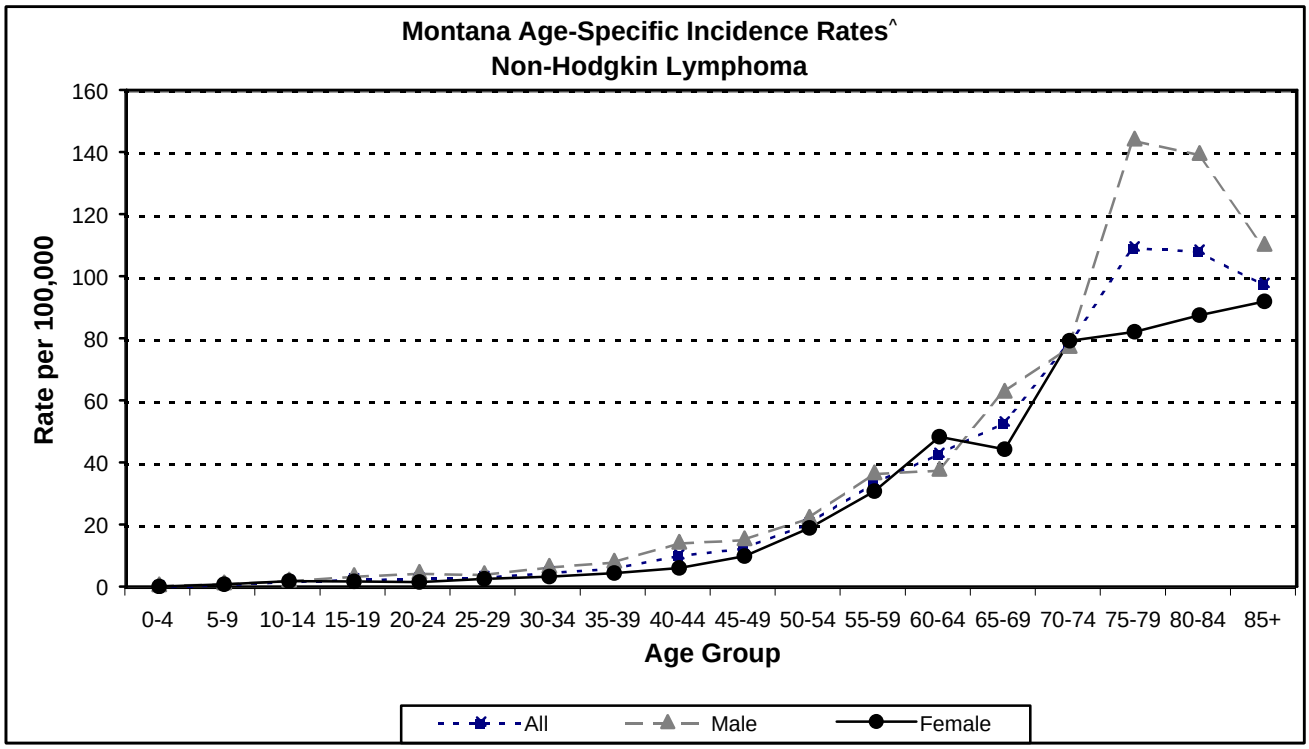
Occupation & Environment: Persons exposed to or working with pesticides and herbicides (e.g., agriculture) are at increased risk. Other occupations associated with increased risk include rubber workers, petroleum refining, vinyl chloride workers, chemists, dry cleaners, and aircraft maintenance; possibly due to exposures to organic solvents. Use of hair dyes may increase risk.[26]

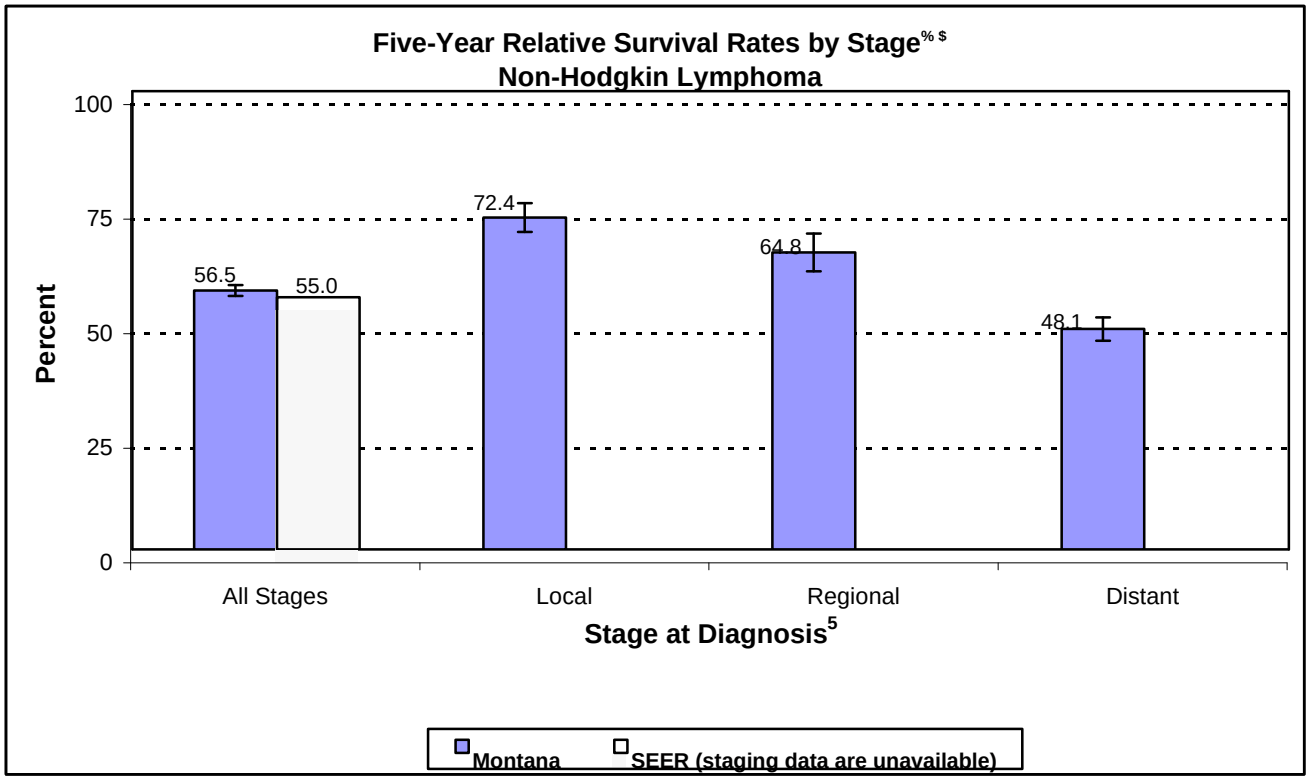
Other: Immune system abnormalities (congenital or resulting from suppression due to organ transplant or disease), exposure to radiation or chemotherapy, and infection with certain viruses (e.g., the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS) are associated with increased risk. Smoking may increase risk.[26]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.





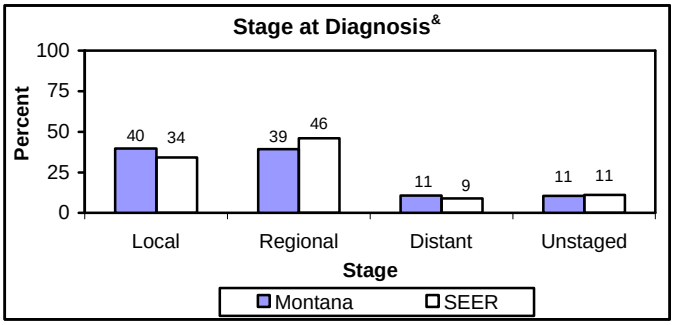
% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

$ Five-year relative survival rates for local, regional, and distant stages are not available for SEER data.

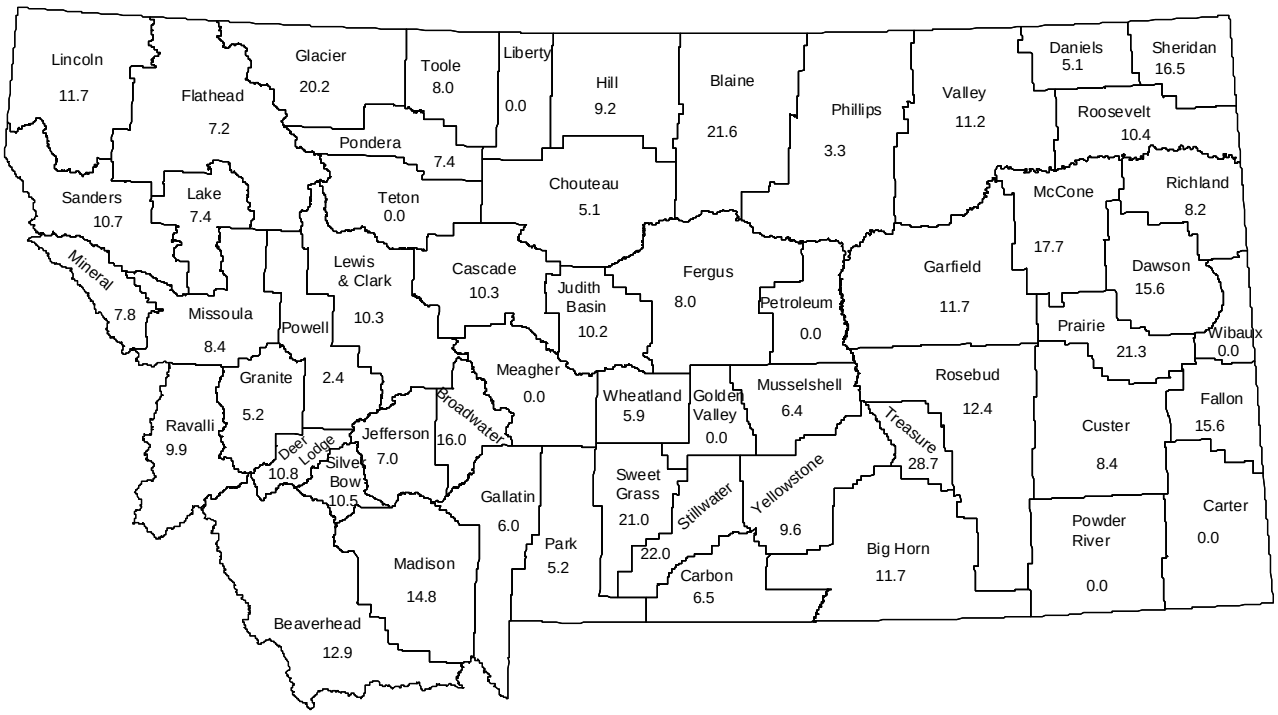
Oral Cavity & Pharynx

Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	14.1	5.2	9.4	16.8	6.8	11.3
Mortality Rate@	4.0	1.8	2.7	4.6	1.8	3.0

Number of Cases:	Montana Only		
	Male	Female	Total
Invasive	307	132	439
In-Situ	3	6	9
Uncertain	0	0	0
Benign	1	1	2



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: In the U.S. incidence rates increase substantially with age after age 40. Over 90 percent of cases occur in persons over age 45, with an average age of 64 for whites and 57 for blacks.[1,27]

Sex: Incidence rates tend to be more than twice as high in men as in women and are greatest in men who are over age 40.[1,27]

Race & Socioeconomic Status: Incidence is highest among black males and higher rates are associated with lower socioeconomic status.[1,27] Racial and socioeconomic differences in incidence are most likely attributable to higher exposure to the major risk factors, tobacco and alcohol.[27,28]

Occupation & Environment: Occupation contributes little to risk. Jobs where increased opportunities for alcohol consumption exist (e.g., bartending, brewery workers) are associated with increased risk. Insulation workers may experience increased risk.[28]

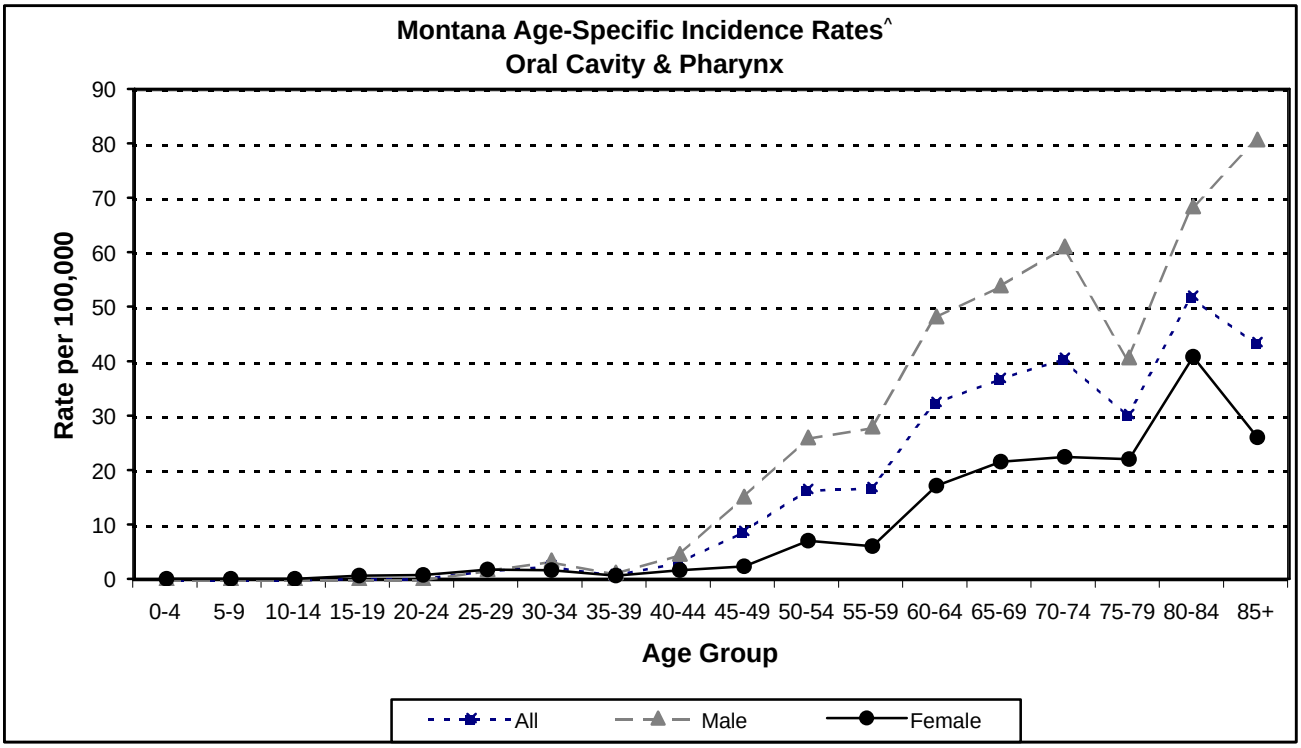
Diet: Increased risk is associated with diets low in fresh fruits and vegetables. Chronic iron deficiency may increase risk.[27,28]

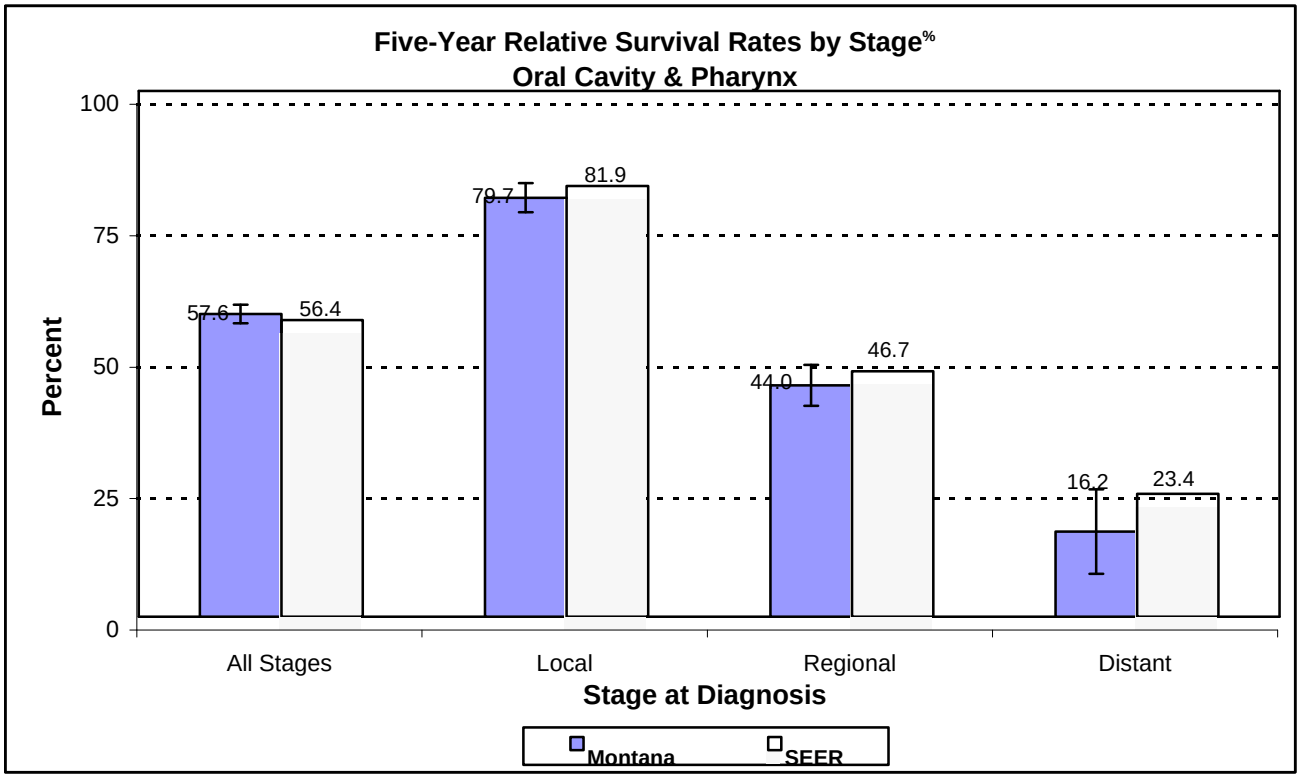
Other: Tobacco and alcohol are primary independent risk factors; when combined, result in substantially higher risk.[27,28]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.

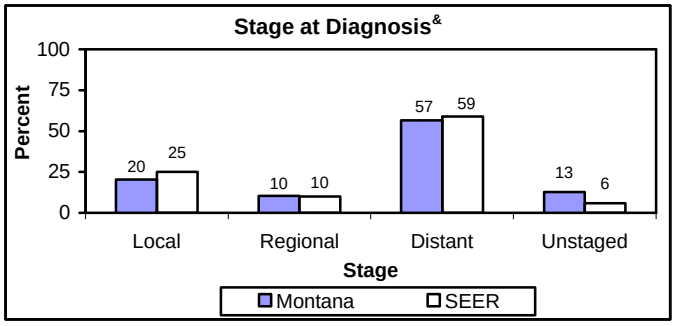




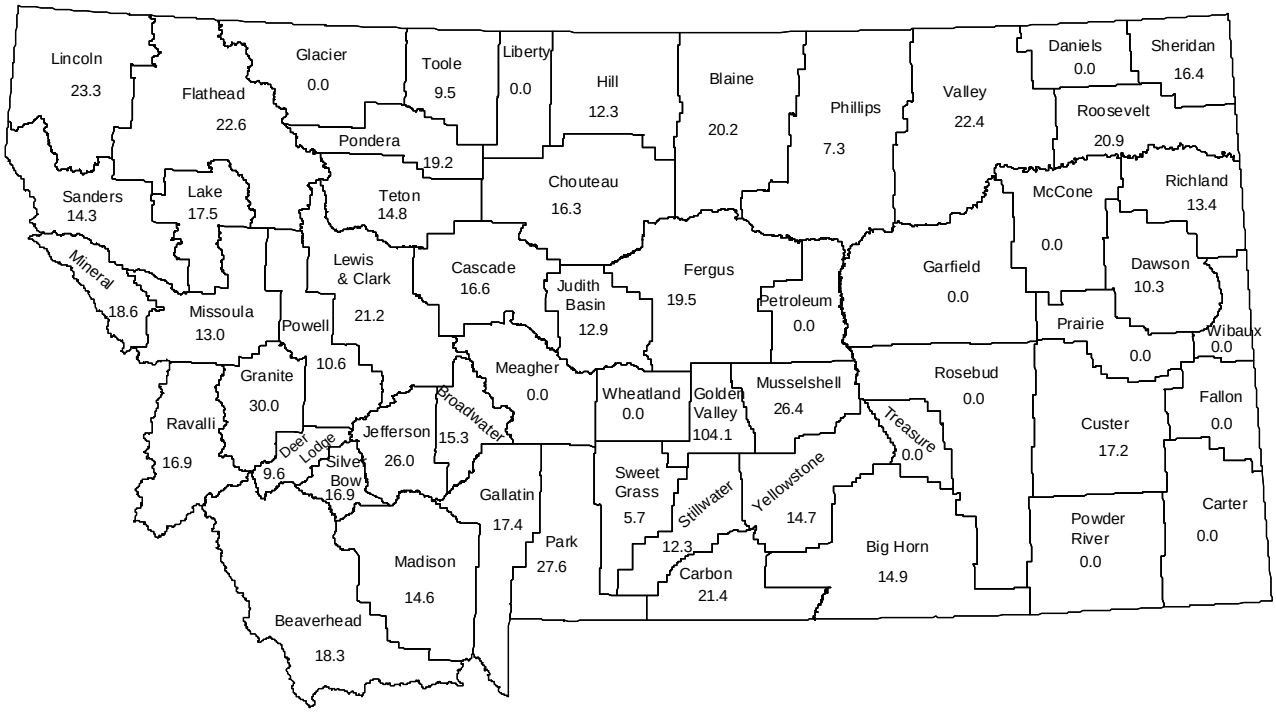
% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

Ovary

Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	-	16.3	-	-	17.1	-
Mortality Rate@	-	5.2	-	-	9.0	-
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	-		402		-	
In-Situ	-		0		-	
Uncertain	-		7		-	
Benign	-		2		-	



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Overall, the rate of ovarian cancer increases with age, typically peaking in the late seventies.[1,30] This pattern is characteristic of cancer arising in the epithelial cells, while the incidence of germ cell tumors peaks in young adulthood and the incidence of follicular cell tumors peaks in middle age.[29]

Race: In the U.S. rates of ovarian cancer are slightly higher in white females than black females.[1,30]

Genetics: Although the genetic basis of familial clustering of some forms of ovarian cancer is unclear, women with a family history of breast or ovarian cancer, particularly first-degree relative, are at increased risk. Increased risk is associated with having inherited breast-ovarian cancer syndrome, site-specific ovarian cancer syndrome, or Lynch type II familial cancer syndrome (which predisposes its members to colorectal, endometrial, and ovarian cancers).[29,31]

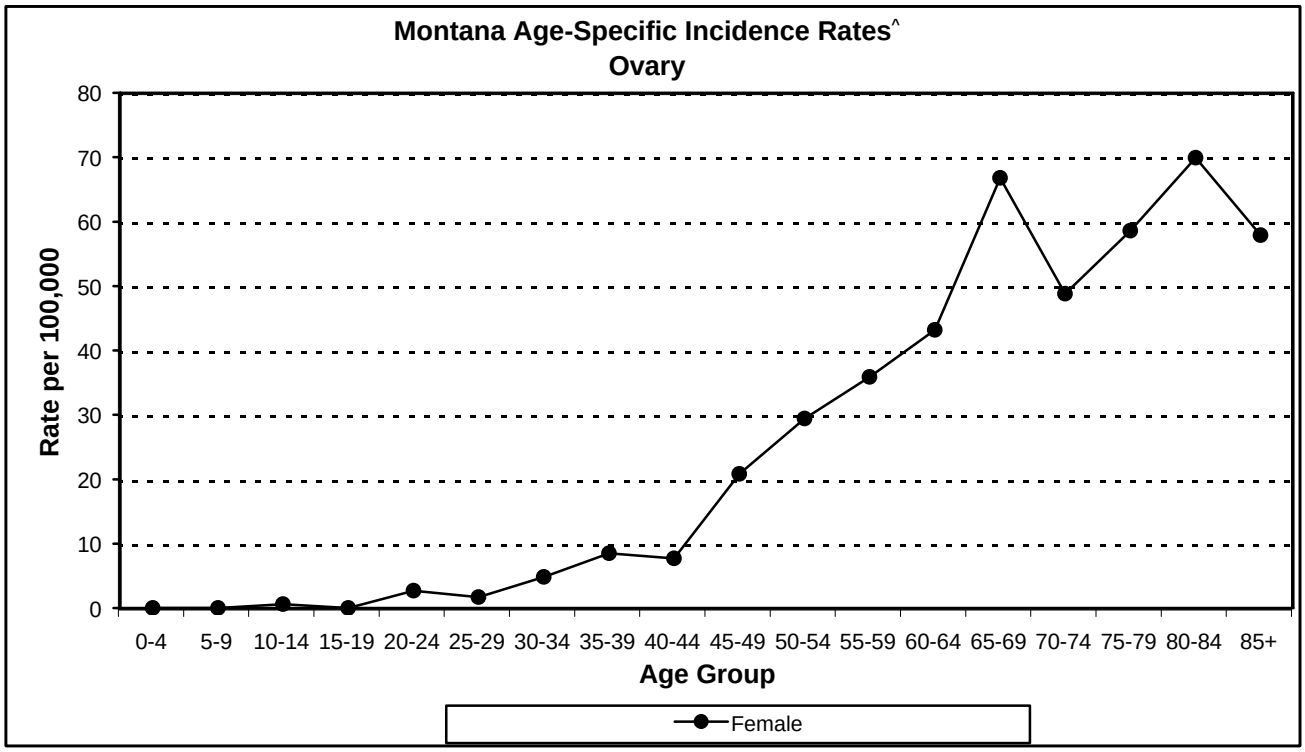
Diet: Increased dietary intake of fat may increase risk.

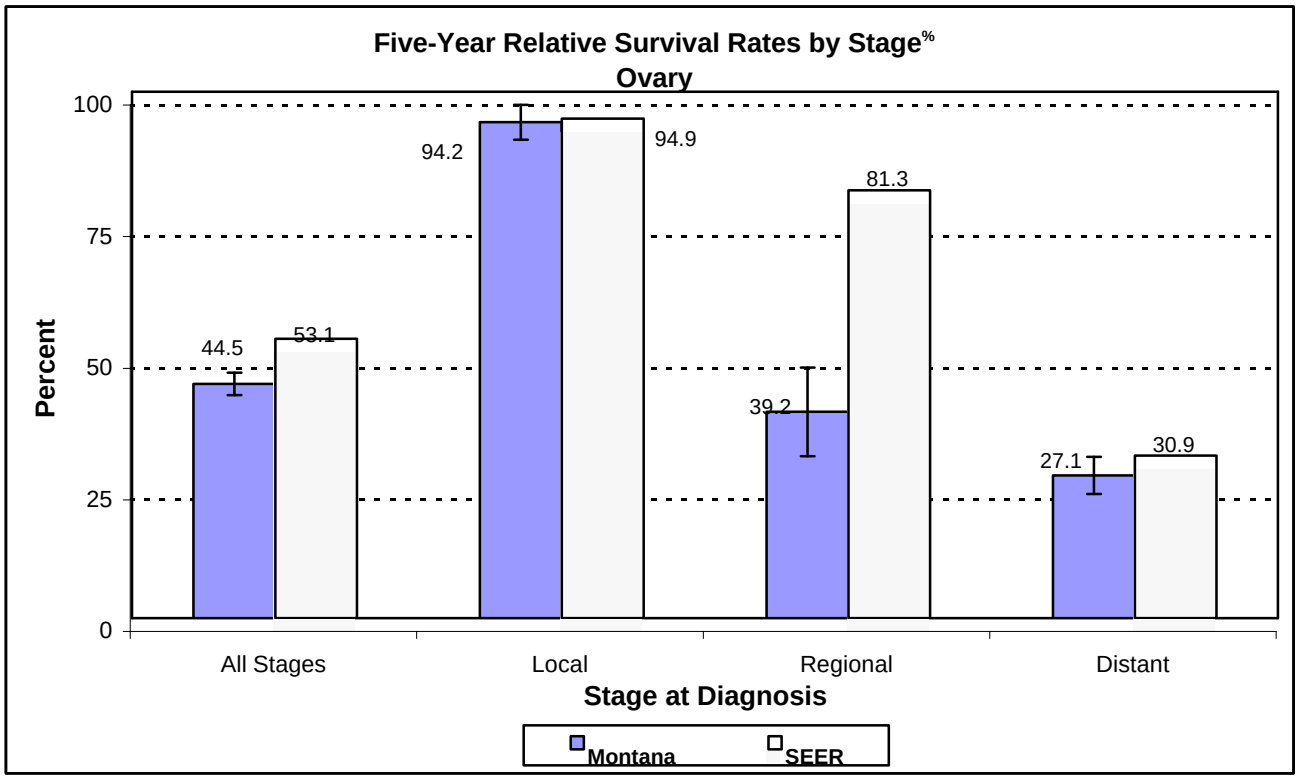
Other: Women who have had three or four pregnancies have about half the risk of women who had none, and the number of incomplete pregnancies and time spent breast-feeding decrease risk. Use of fertility drugs increases risk among infertile women. Use of oral contraceptives lowers risk.[29,30]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.



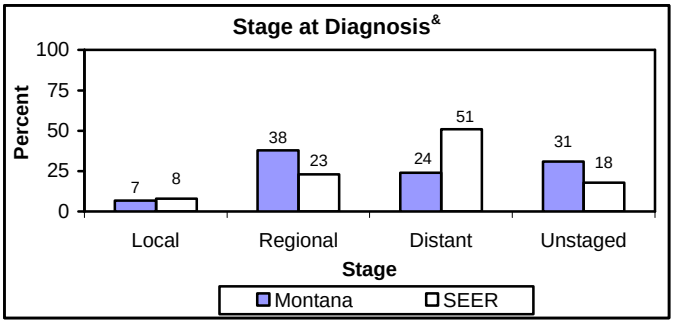


% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

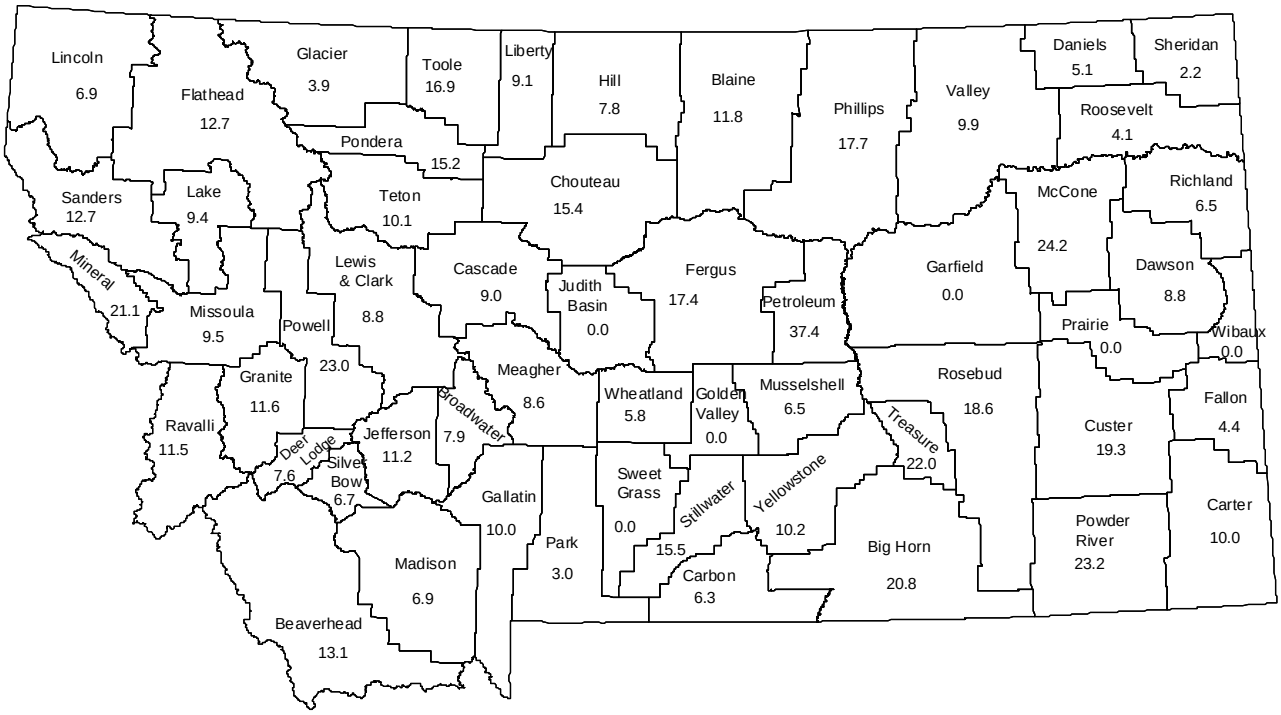
Pancreas

Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	12.2	8.4	10.1	12.6	9.9	11.1
Mortality Rate@	11.7	7.6	9.4	12.2	9.3	10.6

Number of Cases:	Montana Only		
	Male	Female	Total
Invasive	254	218	472
In-Situ	1	0	1
Uncertain	0	0	0
Benign	0	0	0



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Rates increase with age, although rarely occurring before age 40. Most cases are diagnosed between ages 65 and 79, and the median age at diagnosis in the U.S. is 72.[1,32]

Sex: Incidence is slightly higher among males than among females.[1,32]

Race: In the United States, incidence rates are higher in blacks than in whites.[1] Data suggest that incidence rates may be higher among Native Americans and Hispanics than in whites. However, the small number of Native Americans represented in registries and the vague definition of "Hispanic" confound interpretations of the data.[32]

Diet: Diets high in meats and fats appear to increase risk; while fruits, vegetables, and dietary fiber appear to reduce risk. Variability in incidence according to religious or cultural heritage also suggests that diet may play a role in the disease.[32]

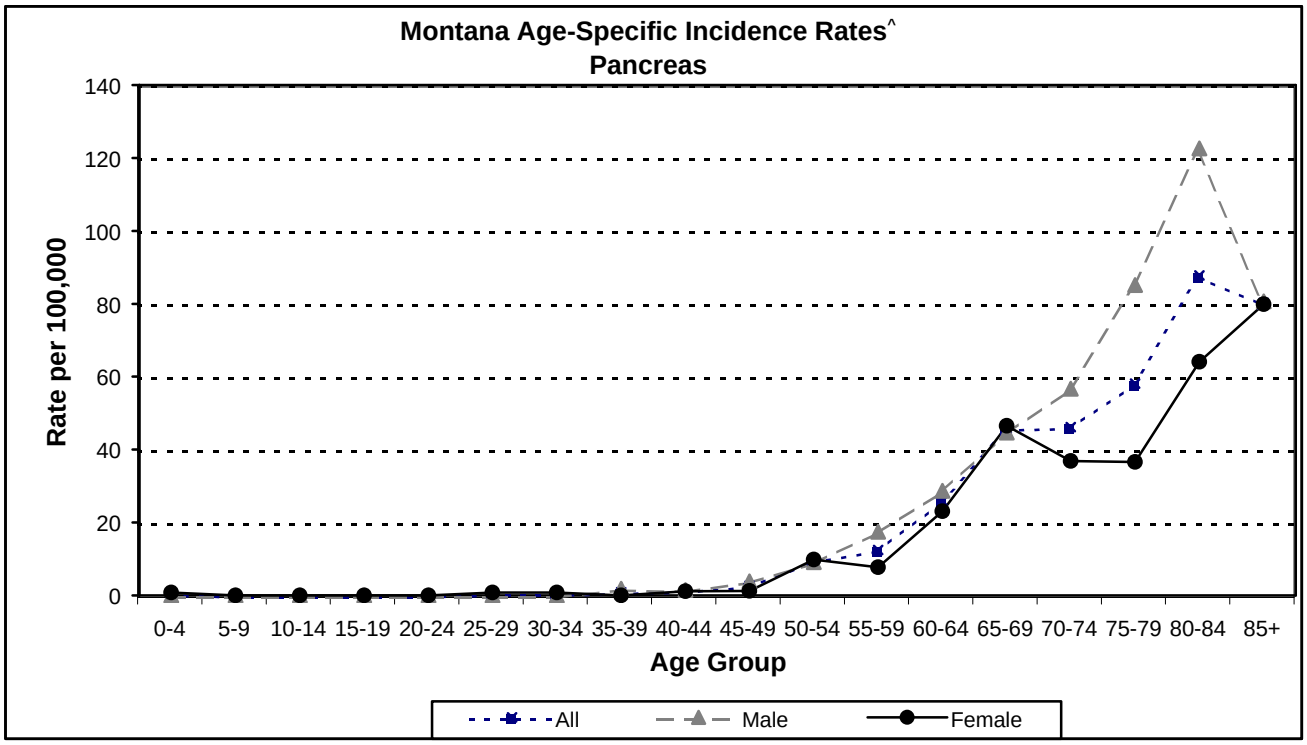
Occupation & Environment: Certain occupations are believed to convey a higher risk; such as chemical and metal workers, leather tanners, and workers employed in photographic film manufacturing. Many studies attempting to evaluate occupational and environmental risks relative to pancreas cancer have been inconclusive, or sometimes contradictory.[32]

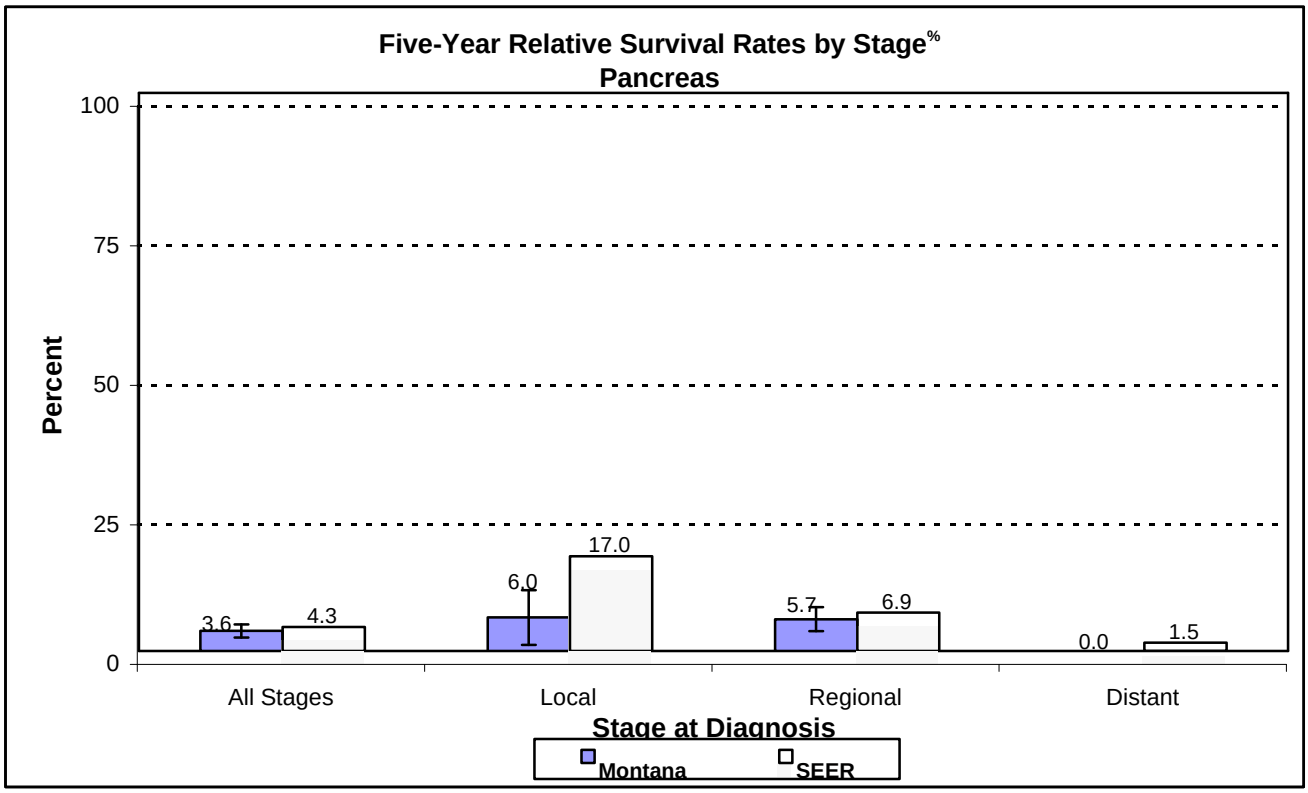
Other: Cigarette smoking is an established risk factor, with a two-fold risk for smokers relative to nonsmokers. Individuals with a family history of the disease may be at higher risk. Individuals with diabetes may be at increased risk.[32]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.

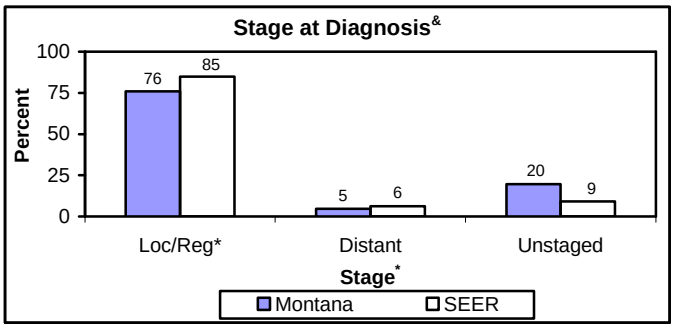




% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

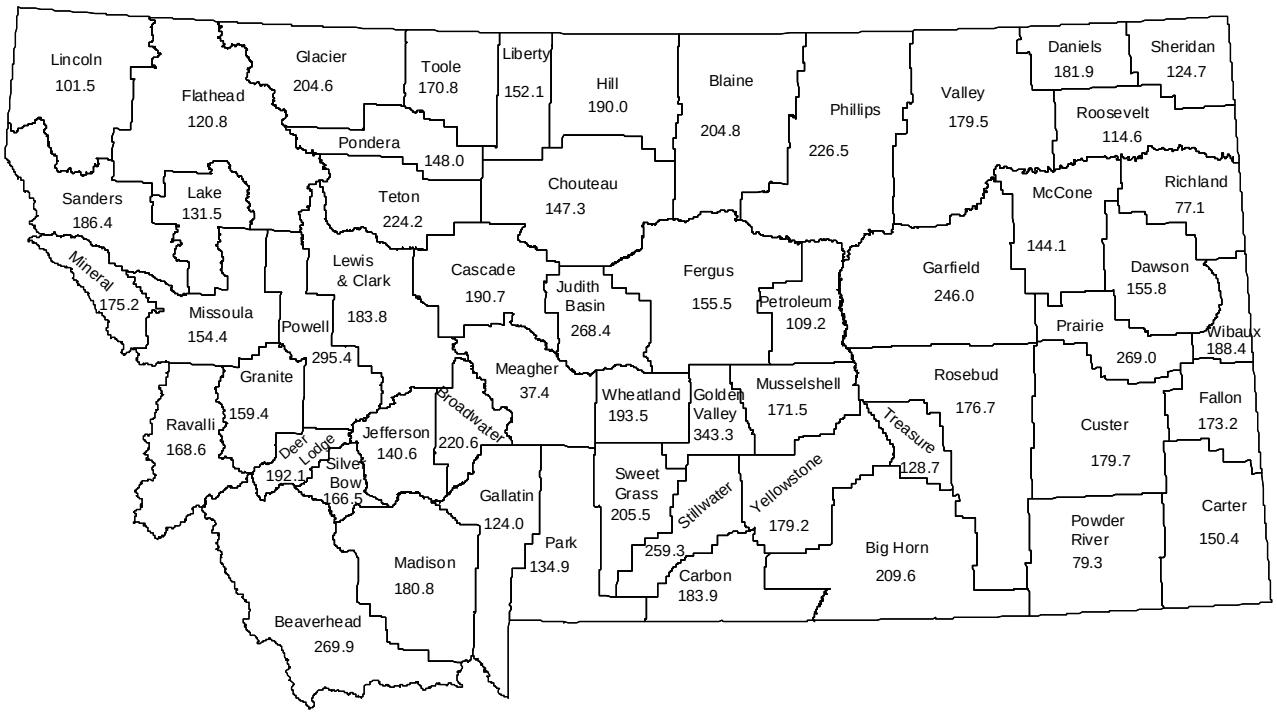
Prostate

Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	165.4	-	-	168.9	-	-
Mortality Rate@	34.3	-	-	33.9	-	-
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	3,522		-		-	
In-Situ	7		-		-	
Uncertain	0		-		-	
Benign	0		-		-	



* SEER data for local and regional stages are combined.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Prostate cancer is primarily a disease of the elderly, with the median age at diagnosis being 69. It is rarely diagnosed before the age of 40, after which incidence rates increase dramatically with each decade of life until age 70.[1,33]

Race: Black males have a substantially higher incidence rate than white males. In the U.S., the incidence rate among blacks is approximately 60% higher than in whites.[1]

Genetics: A family history of prostate cancer in a first-degree relative appears to double the risk. The strong familial tendency toward prostate cancer suggests a genetic component. There may be interactions between genetic factors and environmental exposures.[33]

Diet: Evidence suggests that a diet high in fat, particularly animal or saturated fat, increases risk, although the mechanism is unknown.[33]

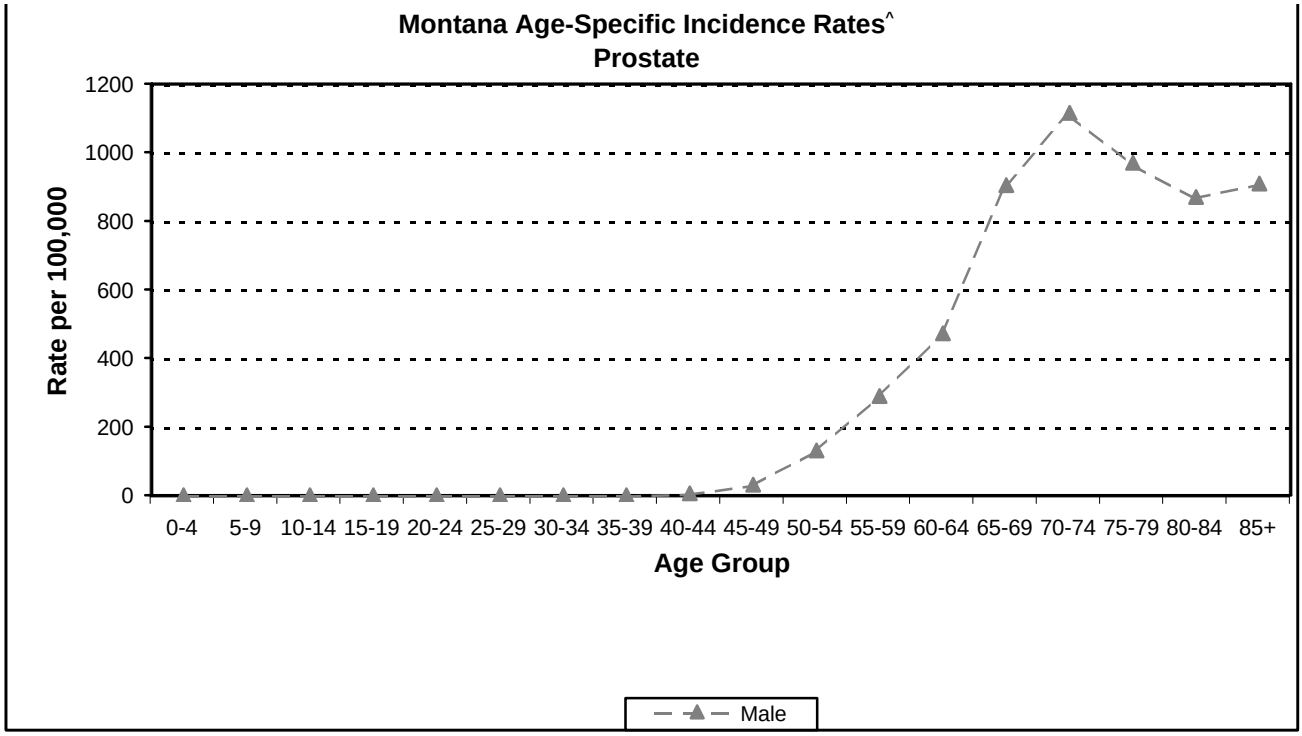
Occupation & Environment: Increased risk is associated with exposure to cadmium. Work in rubber manufacturing, farming, and sheet metal industries may increase risk.[33]

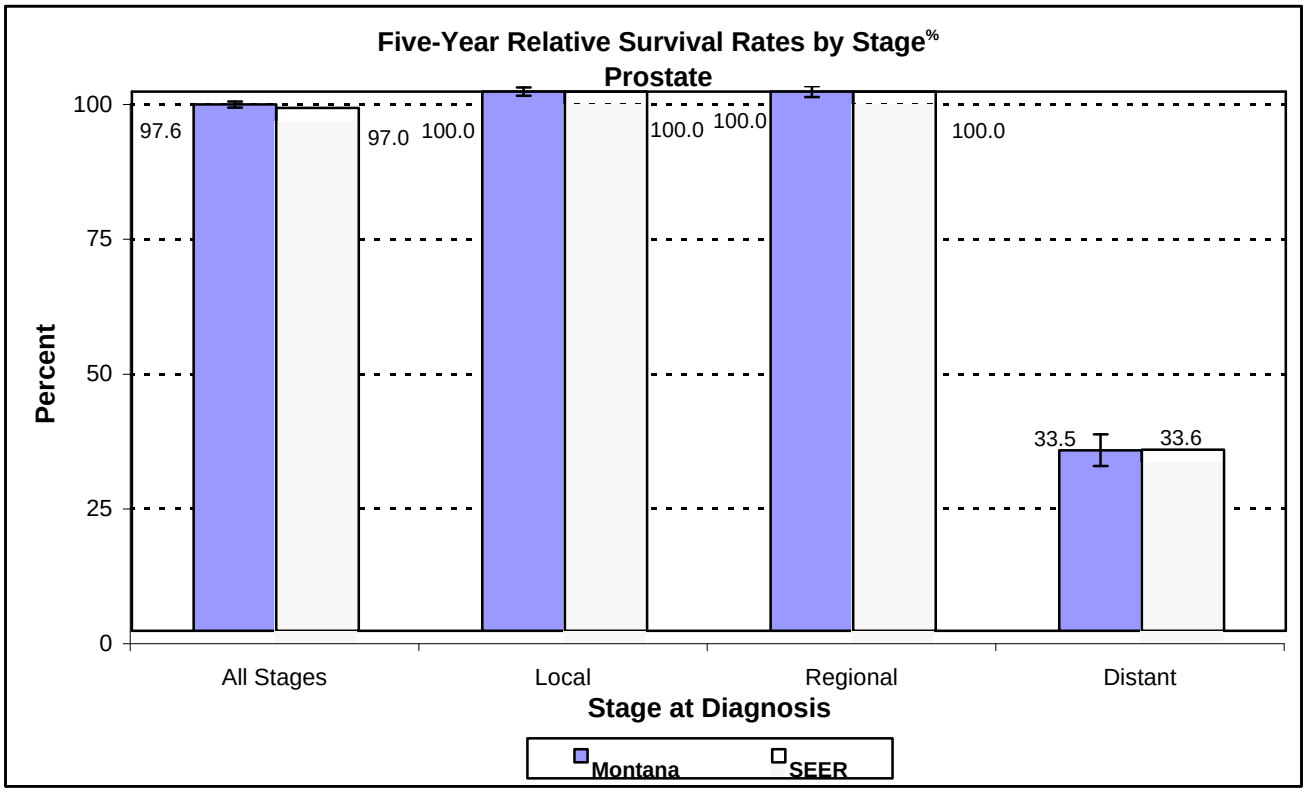
Other: Alcohol consumption, smoking, physical inactivity, and a history of benign prostate disease may increase risk.[33]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.

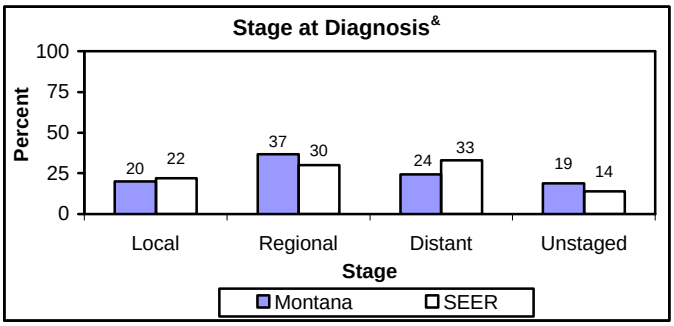




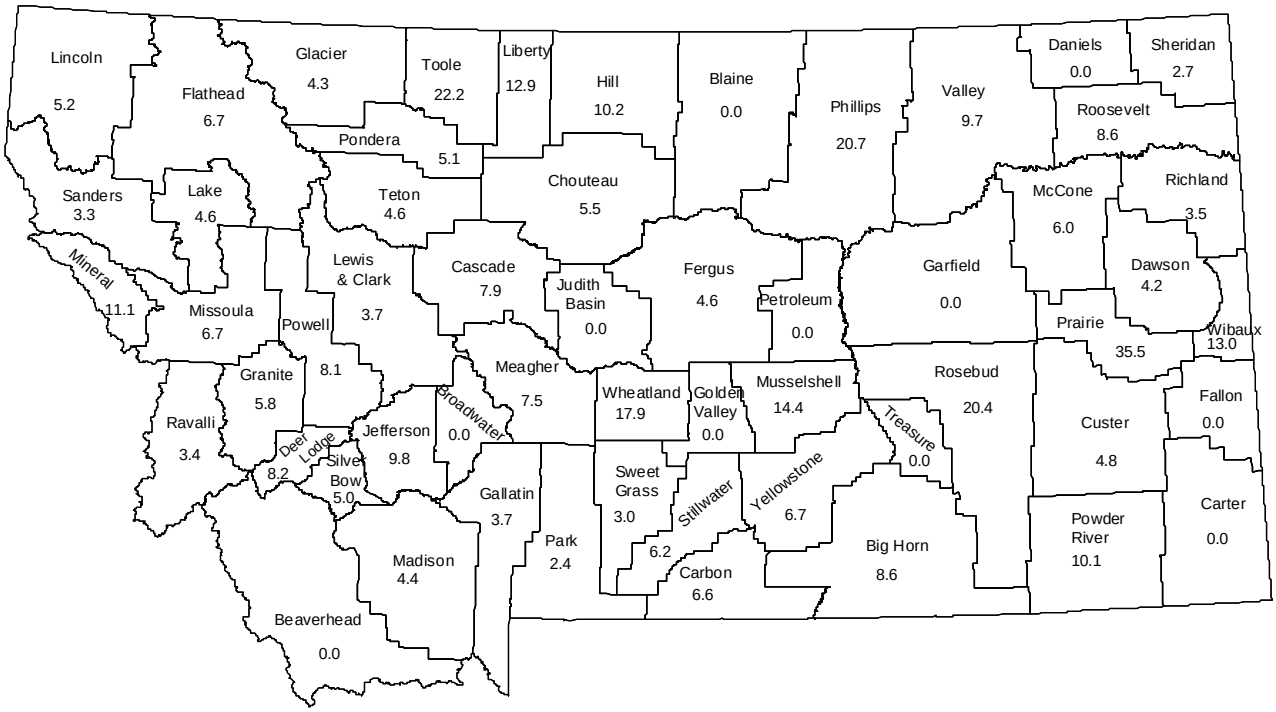
% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

Stomach

Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	9.7	3.5	6.2	12.3	5.6	8.5
Mortality Rate@	5.1	2.1	3.3	7.1	3.5	5.0
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	196	92	288			
In-Situ	2	2	4			
Uncertain	0	1	1			
Benign	0	0	0			



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Stomach cancer is relatively rare until age 35, at which time the incidence increases consistently with increasing age. It is most common in people 50 years of age and older.[1,34]

Sex: The incidence rate for males is nearly twice that of females.[1,34]

Race & Socioeconomic Status: In the U.S., blacks and Asians have higher incidence rates than whites. Low socioeconomic class is associated with stomach cancer.[34]

Genetic: People with blood type A may be at increased risk for both stomach cancer and pernicious anemia.[34]

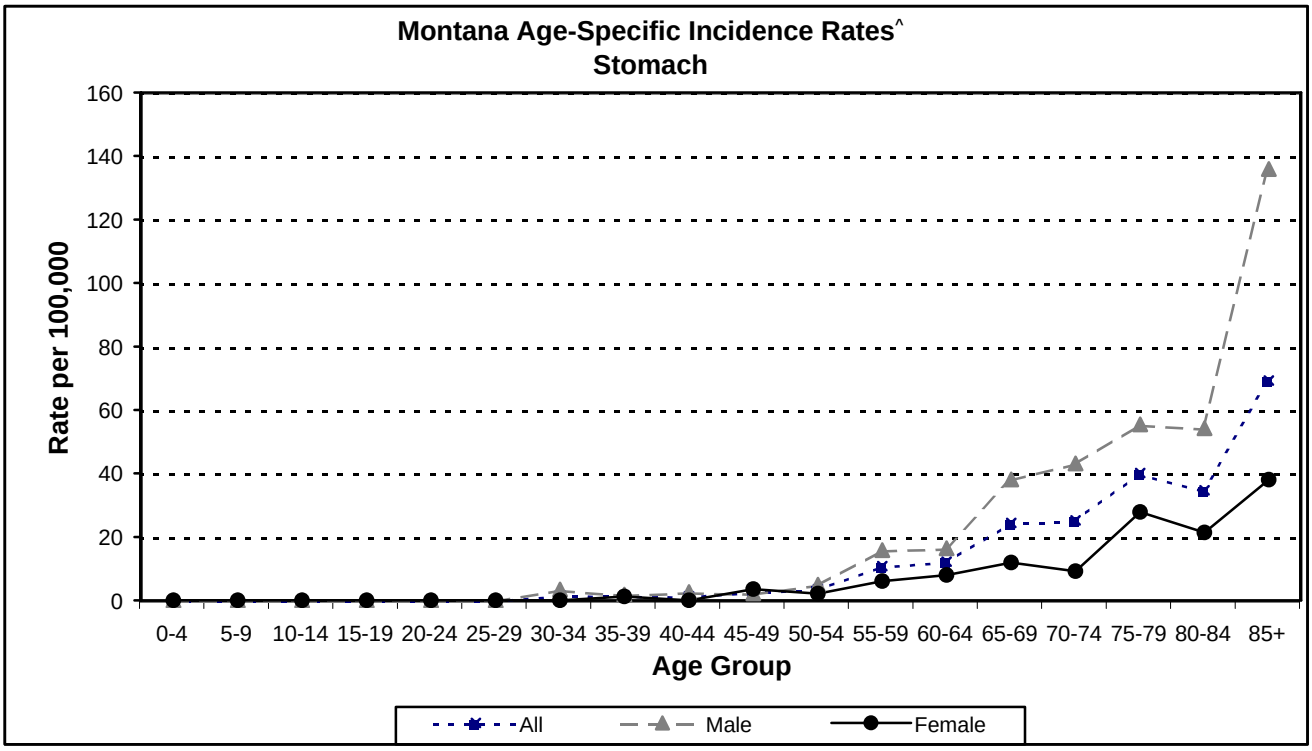
Diet: Increased risk has been associated with diets high in preserved foods (salted, pickled, smoked, or high in nitrates or nitrites). Diets high in fresh fruits and vegetables are associated with reduced risk. Vitamins C and E may be protective.[34]

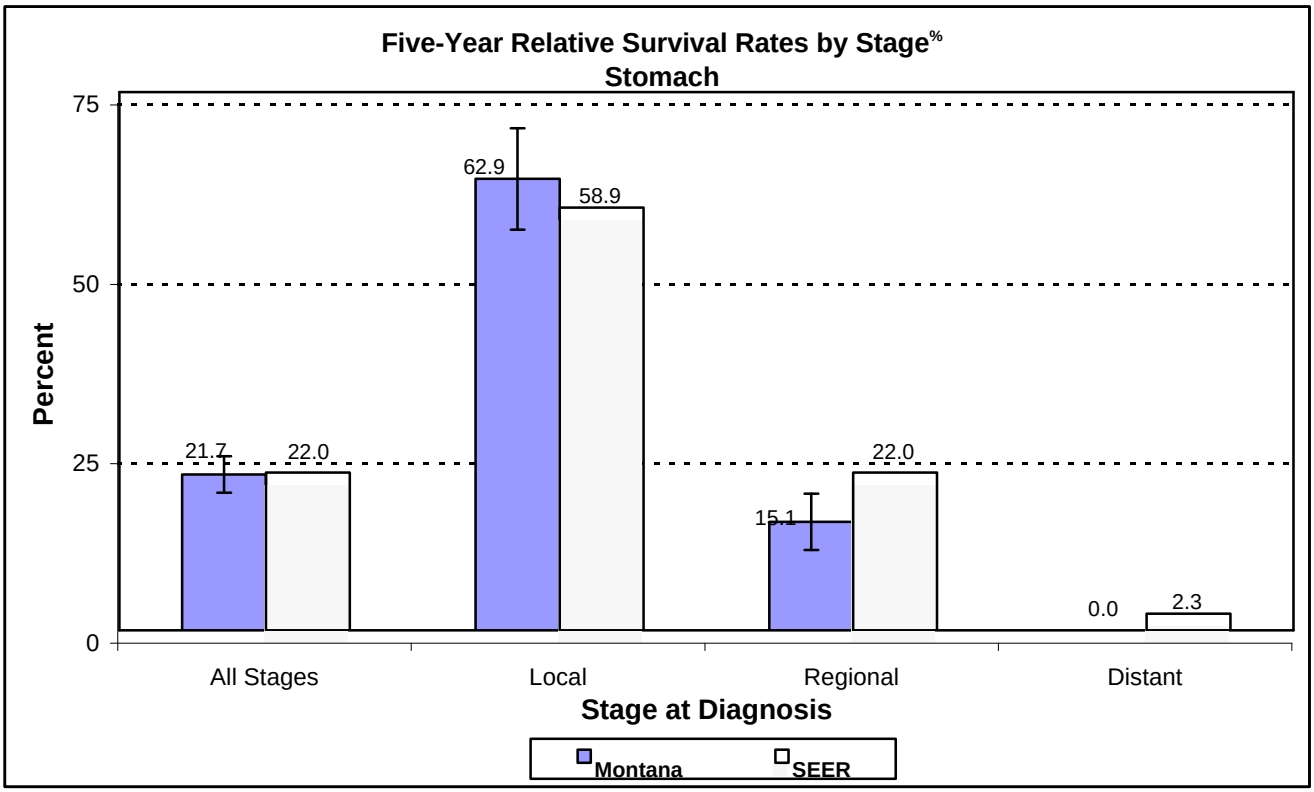
Other: Certain forms of chronic gastritis, peptic ulcer disease, infection with Helicobacter pylori, pernicious anemia and exposure to radiation may increase risk for stomach cancer. Smoking and alcohol abuse may increase risk. People with several close blood relatives diagnosed with stomach cancer are at higher risk, but this association may be confounded by dietary and environmental factors.[34]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.



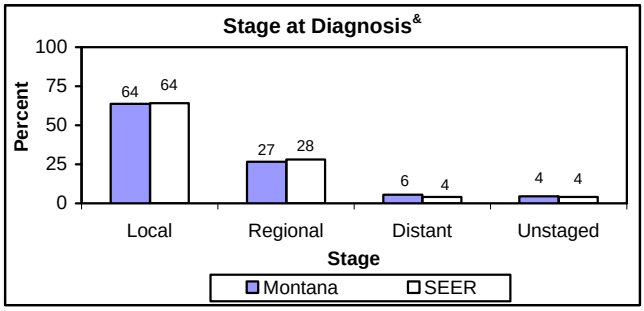


% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

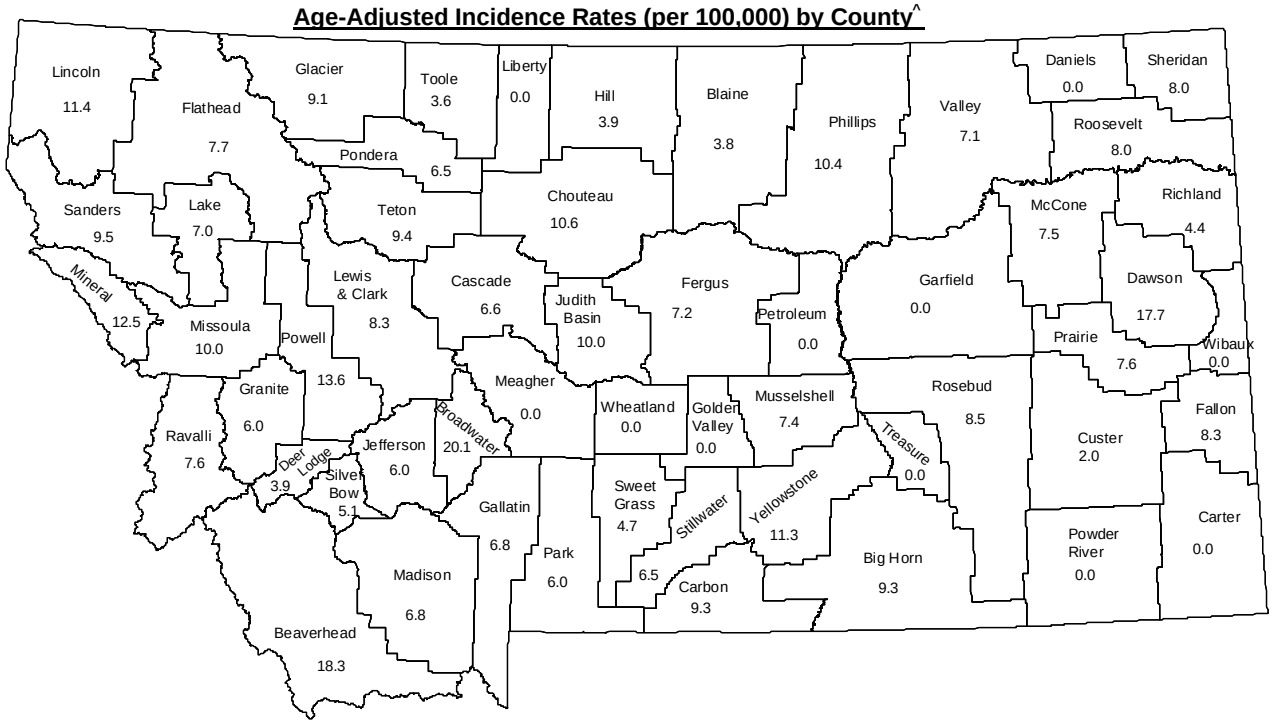
Thyroid

Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	4.3	12.1	8.2	3.6	9.7	6.7
Mortality Rate@	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5

Number of Cases:	Montana Only		
	Male	Female	Total
Invasive	94	271	365
In-Situ	0	0	0
Uncertain	0	1	1
Benign	0	0	0



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Thyroid cancer is rare in individuals less than 15 years of age. The incidence then increases slowly until the late fifties. It is most common among persons aged 25 to 59.[1]

Sex: Females experience higher incidence than males.[1, 35]

Race & Socioeconomic Status: The incidence rate of thyroid cancer is higher in whites than blacks and Asians tend to have higher incidence rates than other ethnic groups.[1, 35] The incidence among whites tends to be papillary carcinoma. Incidence tends to be higher among individuals with high socioeconomic status.[35]

Diet: Epidemiologic studies suggest a protective effect from cruciferous vegetables, while certain seafoods have been associated with increased risk.[35]

Occupation & Environment: Occupational and environmental exposures to ionizing radiation are associated with increased risk. There is a significantly increased risk of developing thyroid cancer resulting from radiation exposure during childhood. Exposure to radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons or power plant accidents is associated with increased risk.[35]

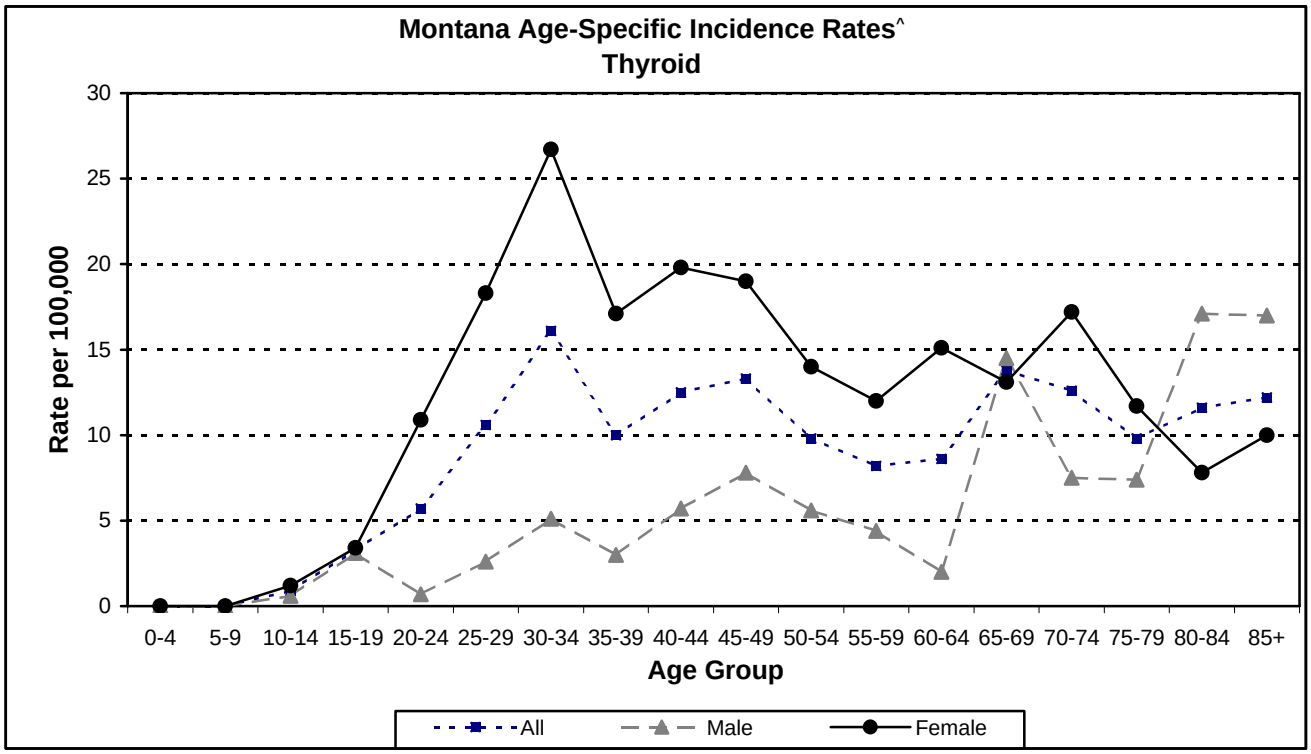
Hormonal: Elevated levels of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) are associated with thyroid growth and may increase risk of thyroid cancer. Hormonal factors may account for the observed higher incidence of thyroid cancer in females.[35]

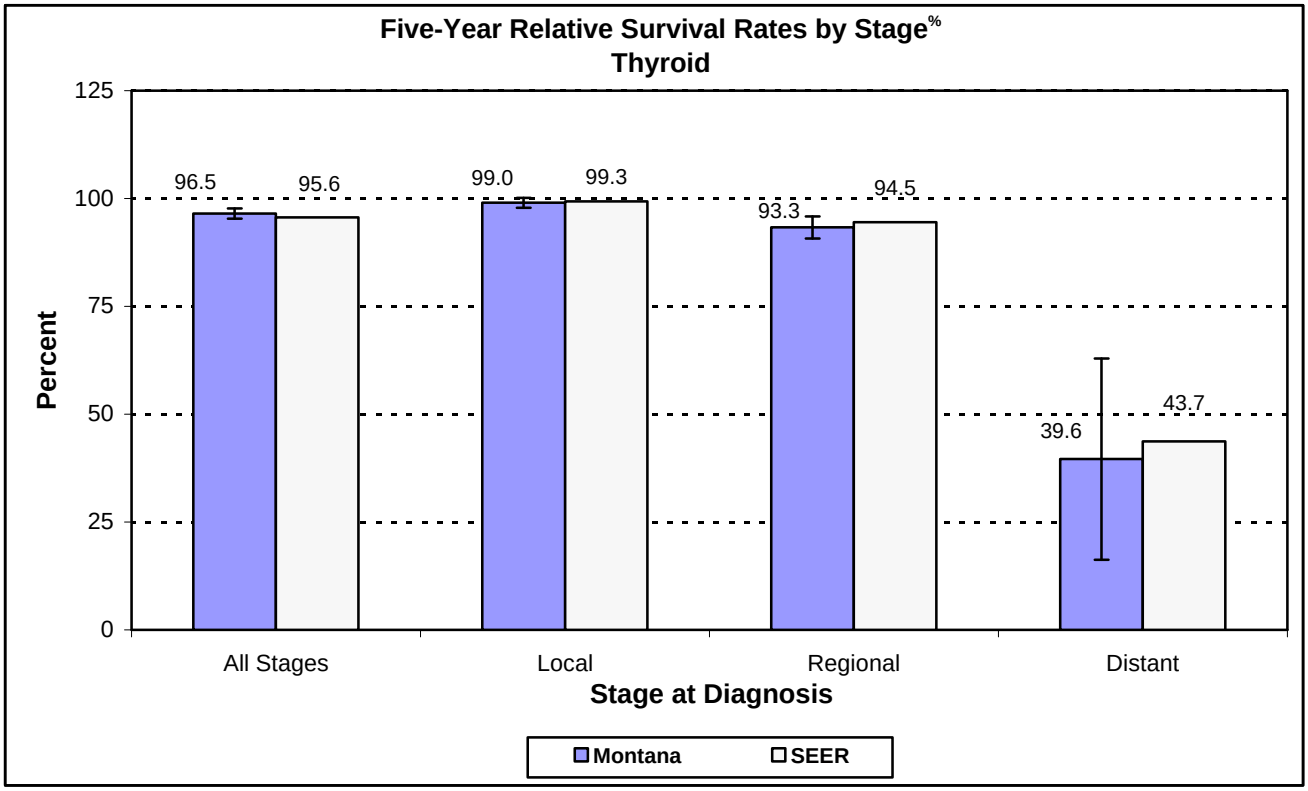
Other: Family history of thyroid cancer and familial polyposis coli are associated with increased risk. Familial modularly carcinoma results from the inheritance of an abnormal gene.[35]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.

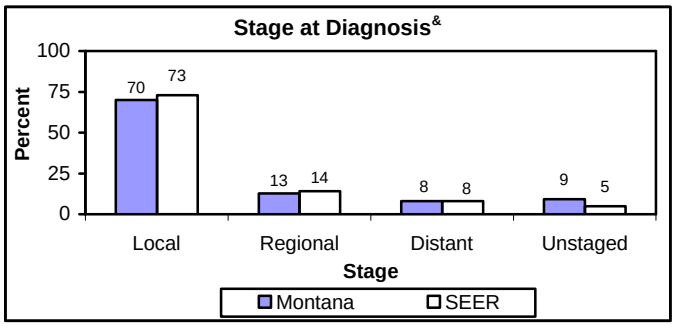




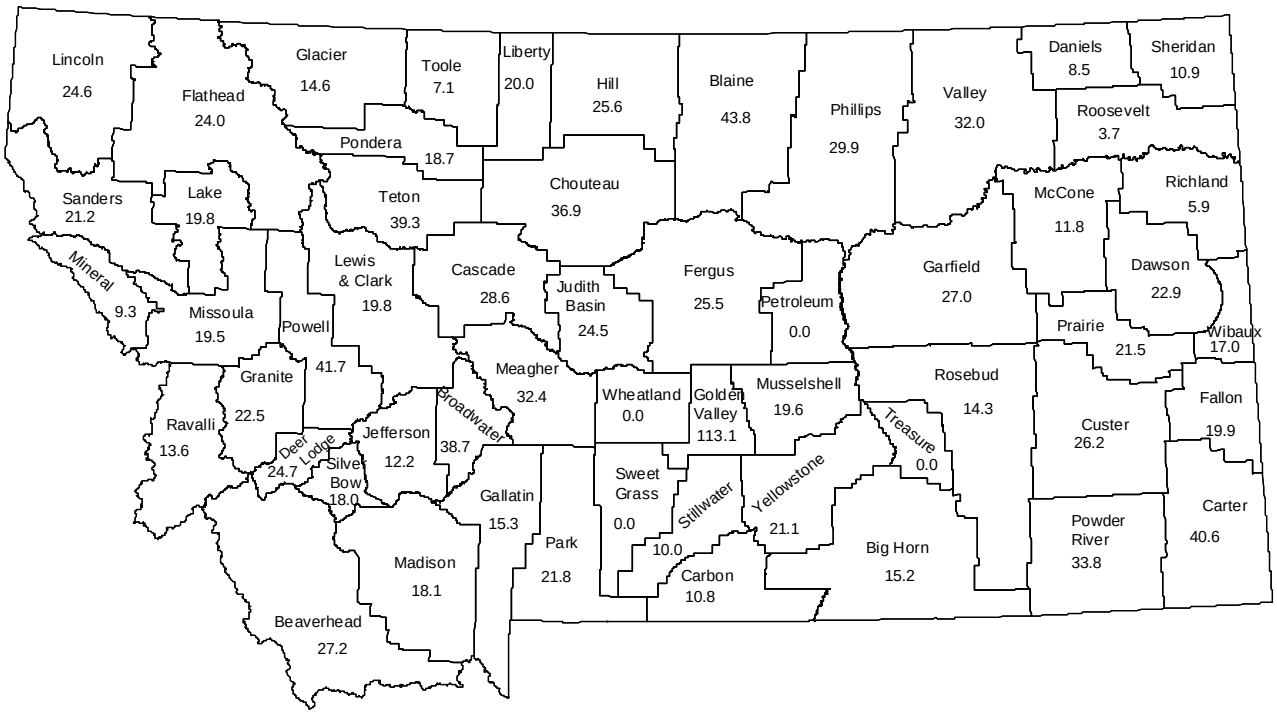
% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

Uterus

Incidence and Mortality Summary^						
	Montana			National (SEER)		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate@	-	21.2	-	-	25.4	-
Mortality Rate@	-	4.1	-	-	4.1	-
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male		Female		Total	
Invasive	-		530		-	
In-Situ	-		11		-	
Uncertain	-		1		-	
Benign	-		1		-	



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Uterine cancer is rare before the age of 45, but the risk rises sharply among women in their late 40s to 70s, affecting mostly postmenopausal women.[1,36]

Race & Socioeconomic Status: Incidence rates are higher in white than in black or Asian women.[1,37] Women of higher socioeconomic status are at higher risk.[36,37]

Diet: There is some evidence of increased risk associated with diets high in fats.[37]

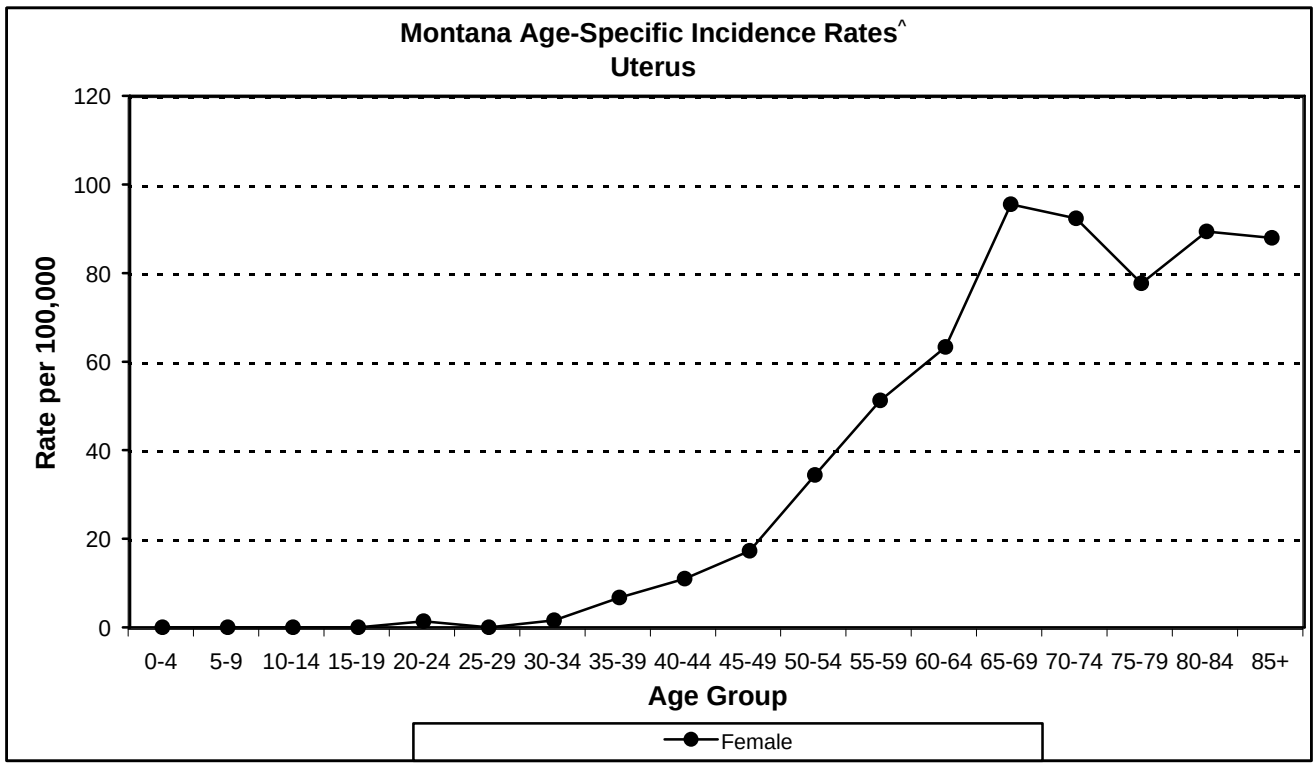
Hormonal: Increased risk is associated with the presence of estrogen-producing ovarian tumors, estrogen-replacement therapy (postmenopausal and without progesterone), late menopause and never giving birth.[36,37]

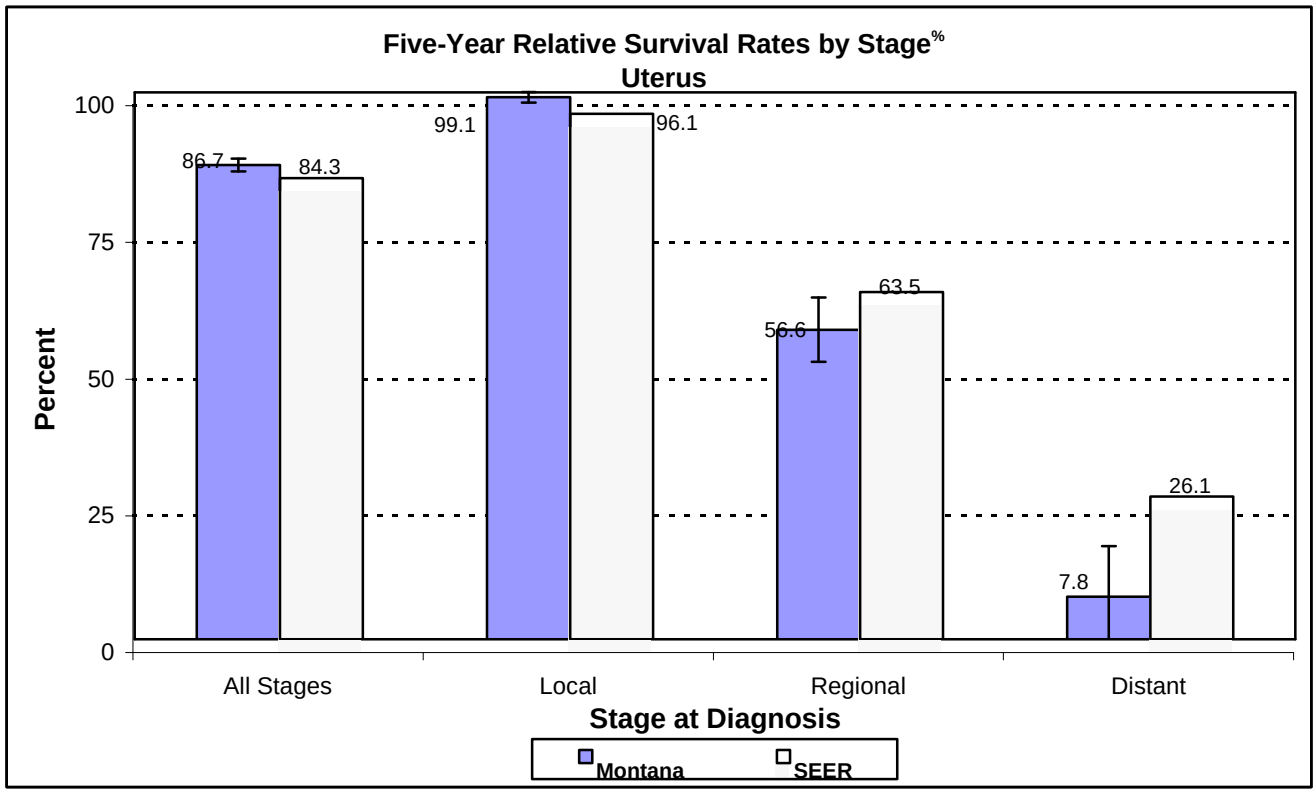
Other: Elevated risk is associated with a personal history of colon and/or breast cancer, family history of uterine cancer, pelvic irradiation, and obesity. Decreased risk is associated with multiple births, while increased risk is associated with women who never had children or have a history of infertility. The prevalence of hysterectomy in the population should be considered when interpreting rates of uterine cancer. Women in whom the uterus has been removed are not at risk.[36,37]

^ Montana age-adjusted rates are for 1996-2000; SEER age-adjusted rates are for 1995-1999. Rates include invasive cases only.

@ Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. SEER mortality data are provided by NCHS.

& Montana stage at diagnosis are for 1996-2000 but SEER data for stage at diagnosis are 1989-1996.





% Montana survival rates are for 1991-2000 ; SEER are for 1992-1998. Confidence intervals (95%) are not available for SEER survival rates.

County Incidence Rates by Site with 95% Confidence Intervals

County of Residence	All sites		Bladder		Brain		Breast	
	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates
Montana	462.8	(456.6 - 469.0)	22.1	(20.7 - 23.4)	7.7	(6.9 - 8.5)	133.6	(129.1 - 138.3)
Beaverhead	564.2	(494.5 - 633.9)	27.1	(11.7 - 42.6)	4.6	(0.0 - 11.0)	123.2	(77.2 - 169.3)
Big Horn	541.5	(473.7 - 609.4)	26.1	(11.2 - 41.0)	3.8	(0.0 - 9.2)	138.2	(92.8 - 183.6)
Blaine	453.7	(383.6 - 523.9)	8.6	(0.0 - 18.4)	6.2	(0.0 - 14.7)	130.7	(77.6 - 183.7)
Broadwater	493.6	(404.6 - 582.7)	18.2	(2.2 - 34.2)	7.6	(0.0 - 18.0)	152.5	(79.8 - 225.1)
Carbon	459.0	(403.0 - 515.0)	21.3	(10.1 - 32.5)	6.1	(0.1 - 12.2)	107.3	(69.1 - 145.5)
Carter	289.3	(183.6 - 395.0)	9.7	(0.0 - 28.7)	0.0	na	83.3	(0.3 - 166.2)
Cascade	520.8	(498.9 - 542.7)	22.4	(17.8 - 26.9)	7.9	(5.1 - 10.6)	160.7	(144.1 - 177.4)
Chouteau	461.6	(388.6 - 534.7)	30.1	(12.1 - 48.0)	7.4	(0.0 - 18.1)	164.6	(100.5 - 228.7)
Custer	496.4	(445.6 - 547.3)	17.2	(8.1 - 26.3)	6.6	(0.0 - 13.2)	123.5	(87.5 - 159.5)
Daniels	409.5	(301.5 - 517.4)	25.1	(0.0 - 54.2)	15.4	(0.0 - 37.6)	98.2	(23.1 - 173.3)
Dawson	469.3	(411.0 - 527.5)	24.3	(12.0 - 36.7)	4.5	(0.0 - 10.8)	122.0	(79.3 - 164.7)
Deer Lodge	462.7	(410.2 - 515.2)	14.8	(5.4 - 24.2)	6.1	(0.0 - 13.1)	115.9	(78.4 - 153.3)
Fallon	382.7	(292.1 - 473.3)	23.6	(2.8 - 44.5)	9.3	(0.0 - 22.2)	103.7	(34.3 - 173.1)
Fergus	478.8	(431.5 - 526.2)	18.8	(9.7 - 27.9)	5.1	(0.1 - 10.1)	110.4	(77.8 - 143.1)
Flathead	409.6	(389.1 - 430.1)	15.6	(11.6 - 19.6)	7.0	(4.4 - 9.7)	132.9	(116.9 - 148.9)
Gallatin	407.1	(381.5 - 432.6)	24.8	(18.2 - 31.3)	7.0	(3.8 - 10.3)	147.2	(126.4 - 168.0)
Garfield	412.1	(271.0 - 553.1)	9.8	(0.0 - 29.1)	0.0	na	91.8	(0.7 - 182.8)
Glacier	500.1	(437.4 - 562.9)	13.3	(2.6 - 24.0)	11.7	(2.3 - 21.2)	126.7	(84.0 - 169.3)
Golden Valley	682.3	(466.3 - 898.2)	31.1	(0.0 - 74.1)	15.6	(0.0 - 46.1)	126.6	(0.4 - 252.7)
Granite	405.7	(307.5 - 503.8)	28.9	(3.5 - 54.3)	0.0	na	98.9	(30.0 - 167.7)
Hill	475.0	(428.6 - 521.4)	24.8	(14.3 - 35.2)	8.7	(2.6 - 14.8)	146.0	(110.6 - 181.3)
Jefferson	459.0	(394.4 - 523.6)	36.5	(17.9 - 55.0)	8.4	(1.0 - 15.9)	105.2	(63.4 - 147.0)
Judith Basin	464.5	(350.5 - 578.5)	19.1	(0.0 - 40.7)	8.3	(0.0 - 24.7)	106.5	(36.8 - 176.1)
Lake	414.6	(381.2 - 448.0)	17.0	(10.3 - 23.6)	6.2	(1.8 - 10.7)	102.3	(79.1 - 125.5)
Lewis & Clark	484.2	(457.5 - 510.8)	24.4	(18.4 - 30.5)	9.4	(5.7 - 13.1)	154.3	(133.9 - 174.7)
Liberty	322.6	(235.3 - 410.0)	24.1	(0.0 - 49.9)	9.2	(0.0 - 22.1)	102.5	(31.4 - 173.5)
Lincoln	479.4	(437.1 - 521.6)	25.3	(15.7 - 34.8)	10.6	(4.2 - 17.0)	157.7	(124.1 - 191.3)
McCone	409.5	(291.9 - 527.2)	22.0	(0.0 - 47.0)	15.7	(0.0 - 37.3)	71.7	(0.0 - 154.5)
Madison	412.2	(350.0 - 474.4)	32.4	(15.3 - 49.6)	6.0	(0.0 - 12.8)	147.0	(91.5 - 202.5)
Meagher	449.5	(324.4 - 574.7)	32.0	(0.5 - 63.6)	10.0	(0.0 - 29.5)	108.5	(11.2 - 205.8)
Mineral	486.0	(387.5 - 584.5)	30.1	(5.5 - 54.6)	4.0	(0.0 - 11.9)	82.1	(22.4 - 141.8)
Missoula	464.0	(442.7 - 485.4)	23.6	(18.7 - 28.5)	7.7	(5.0 - 10.3)	154.6	(138.0 - 171.2)
Musselshell	483.5	(402.9 - 564.1)	17.6	(2.0 - 33.2)	14.5	(0.0 - 31.6)	148.8	(90.1 - 207.4)
Park	419.7	(377.6 - 461.8)	26.4	(16.0 - 36.8)	9.8	(3.0 - 16.7)	123.9	(92.6 - 155.2)
Petroleum	529.7	(247.8 - 811.5)	73.8	(0.0 - 177.0)	0.0	na	145.3	(0.0 - 349.9)
Phillips	528.4	(442.8 - 614.0)	17.6	(2.0 - 33.1)	0.0	na	138.4	(76.8 - 200.1)
Pondera	444.2	(378.2 - 510.2)	18.9	(5.5 - 32.3)	4.2	(0.0 - 10.0)	107.4	(59.2 - 155.6)
Powder River	307.0	(205.6 - 408.5)	29.5	(0.0 - 59.2)	6.4	(0.0 - 19.0)	119.6	(25.8 - 213.4)
Powell	568.6	(492.3 - 644.9)	33.7	(15.4 - 52.1)	6.2	(0.0 - 15.0)	84.6	(40.7 - 128.4)
Prairie	470.6	(330.3 - 610.9)	15.5	(0.0 - 37.1)	0.0	na	98.7	(5.5 - 192.0)
Ravalli	428.2	(399.7 - 456.8)	24.4	(17.7 - 31.2)	8.8	(4.3 - 13.4)	116.0	(95.3 - 136.7)
Richland	402.1	(349.0 - 455.3)	19.7	(8.0 - 31.4)	7.2	(0.1 - 14.2)	142.6	(98.0 - 187.2)
Roosevelt	402.8	(345.9 - 459.7)	6.6	(0.0 - 14.1)	9.7	(1.1 - 18.3)	102.5	(62.1 - 142.9)
Rosebud	492.5	(418.2 - 566.7)	22.9	(6.7 - 39.2)	5.0	(0.0 - 12.3)	131.6	(81.4 - 181.8)
Sanders	538.1	(479.2 - 596.9)	24.3	(12.4 - 36.3)	10.1	(0.8 - 19.4)	132.3	(91.5 - 173.1)
Sheridan	349.4	(284.2 - 414.5)	7.5	(0.0 - 16.1)	5.0	(0.0 - 11.9)	77.1	(32.9 - 121.4)
Silver Bow	447.9	(419.0 - 476.7)	23.4	(17.0 - 29.9)	7.7	(3.5 - 11.8)	92.9	(74.5 - 111.3)
Stillwater	550.1	(481.1 - 619.0)	18.1	(5.5 - 30.8)	4.2	(0.0 - 10.1)	114.2	(69.6 - 158.9)
Sweet Grass	480.9	(388.6 - 573.3)	30.6	(7.5 - 53.7)	8.4	(0.0 - 20.1)	138.5	(67.3 - 209.6)
Teton	477.5	(408.7 - 546.4)	24.0	(7.9 - 40.0)	4.5	(0.0 - 10.8)	174.6	(116.1 - 233.2)
Toole	521.1	(428.0 - 614.3)	13.8	(0.0 - 29.5)	6.8	(0.0 - 16.3)	162.4	(92.2 - 232.6)
Treasure	442.9	(269.9 - 616.0)	16.4	(0.0 - 48.4)	24.1	(0.0 - 71.3)	100.5	(0.0 - 214.3)
Valley	503.6	(442.7 - 564.5)	20.7	(8.9 - 32.4)	5.4	(0.0 - 11.6)	111.3	(71.0 - 151.6)
Wheatland	365.8	(275.1 - 456.4)	22.2	(0.4 - 44.0)	0.0	na	124.3	(48.9 - 199.7)
Wibaux	313.0	(185.4 - 440.7)	9.4	(0.0 - 27.8)	16.0	(0.0 - 47.4)	111.7	(0.0 - 230.4)
Yellowstone	484.9	(468.1 - 501.8)	23.9	(20.2 - 27.7)	8.6	(6.3 - 10.9)	137.2	(125.1 - 149.4)

County Incidence Rates by Site with 95% Confidence Intervals

County of Residence	Cervix		Colon & Rectum		Kidney & Renal Pelvis		Leukemia	
	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates
Montana	9.1	(7.9 - 10.4)	51.9	(49.0 - 54.6)	11.0	(10.0 - 11.9)	12.2	(11.1 - 13.2)
Beaverhead	5.0	(0.0 - 14.9)	62.0	(31.2 - 92.9)	16.4	(4.2 - 28.6)	19.2	(6.5 - 31.8)
Big Horn	5.7	(0.0 - 13.7)	45.0	(18.3 - 71.8)	14.4	(3.7 - 25.1)	19.2	(7.0 - 31.4)
Blaine	0.0	na	52.5	(19.2 - 85.8)	14.1	(1.6 - 26.5)	5.5	(0.0 - 13.3)
Broadwater	12.2	(0.0 - 36.2)	35.0	(3.5 - 66.6)	20.3	(2.4 - 38.1)	11.5	(0.0 - 24.5)
Carbon	7.9	(0.0 - 19.0)	50.7	(26.3 - 75.1)	8.8	(0.0 - 18.4)	12.0	(3.0 - 21.0)
Carter	0.0	na	45.3	(0.0 - 97.7)	0.0	na	10.4	(0.0 - 30.8)
Cascade	9.1	(4.9 - 13.4)	56.9	(47.0 - 66.8)	15.4	(11.6 - 19.1)	12.8	(9.3 - 16.2)
Chouteau	8.5	(0.0 - 25.3)	61.8	(26.7 - 96.8)	14.1	(1.6 - 26.7)	13.2	(1.6 - 24.8)
Custer	10.9	(0.0 - 22.1)	71.7	(45.1 - 98.3)	12.1	(4.6 - 19.6)	12.0	(4.1 - 19.9)
Daniels	21.1	(0.0 - 51.2)	30.9	(0.0 - 65.4)	15.8	(0.0 - 33.6)	19.7	(0.4 - 39.0)
Dawson	16.3	(0.0 - 34.8)	65.7	(36.3 - 95.3)	3.2	(0.0 - 7.7)	19.6	(7.0 - 32.2)
Deer Lodge	25.1	(3.8 - 46.4)	62.5	(37.3 - 87.7)	8.9	(0.6 - 17.3)	10.6	(2.7 - 18.5)
Fallon	0.0	na	53.1	(8.5 - 97.5)	9.9	(0.0 - 23.7)	18.8	(0.0 - 40.2)
Fergus	5.6	(0.0 - 13.4)	65.6	(41.2 - 90.0)	15.3	(6.5 - 24.2)	21.9	(11.0 - 32.7)
Flathead	12.2	(7.0 - 17.3)	43.8	(34.6 - 53.0)	11.1	(7.7 - 14.5)	7.3	(4.6 - 10.1)
Gallatin	6.4	(2.2 - 10.6)	44.1	(32.5 - 55.8)	11.2	(7.0 - 15.4)	10.3	(6.2 - 14.3)
Garfield	36.7	(0.0 - 108.7)	36.3	(0.0 - 94.4)	0.0	na	8.6	(0.0 - 25.5)
Glacier	18.3	(2.2 - 34.4)	80.0	(45.1 - 114.8)	15.1	(4.5 - 25.6)	15.0	(4.4 - 25.6)
Golden Valley	54.7	(0.0 - 161.8)	15.5	(0.0 - 45.9)	0.0	na	0.0	na
Granite	0.0	na	39.2	(0.6 - 77.9)	0.0	na	5.2	(0.0 - 15.3)
Hill	9.7	(0.2 - 19.1)	62.9	(40.1 - 85.6)	15.1	(6.9 - 23.3)	14.6	(6.6 - 22.6)
Jefferson	12.3	(0.0 - 26.4)	55.9	(24.9 - 87.0)	10.0	(1.1 - 18.9)	16.6	(4.1 - 29.2)
Judith Basin	38.3	(0.0 - 92.0)	54.0	(0.0 - 111.4)	22.9	(0.0 - 49.5)	6.2	(0.0 - 18.3)
Lake	14.1	(4.7 - 23.5)	51.4	(35.2 - 67.7)	7.0	(2.6 - 11.5)	12.2	(6.3 - 18.0)
Lewis & Clark	8.2	(3.6 - 12.9)	52.4	(40.1 - 64.6)	8.5	(4.9 - 12.1)	10.9	(6.8 - 14.9)
Liberty	6.5	(0.0 - 19.2)	21.7	(0.0 - 40.7)	4.4	(0.0 - 12.9)	7.7	(0.0 - 18.5)
Lincoln	9.2	(0.0 - 18.5)	42.8	(26.0 - 59.6)	10.2	(3.8 - 16.7)	15.6	(7.9 - 23.4)
McCone	14.3	(0.0 - 42.2)	29.1	(0.0 - 69.9)	0.0	na	14.7	(0.0 - 35.2)
Madison	5.3	(0.0 - 15.7)	22.7	(3.0 - 42.5)	4.8	(0.0 - 11.5)	22.5	(7.3 - 37.7)
Meagher	17.0	(0.0 - 50.3)	80.4	(9.9 - 151.0)	17.5	(0.0 - 42.0)	0.0	na
Mineral	0.0	na	14.6	(0.0 - 37.5)	4.2	(0.0 - 12.3)	30.6	(5.2 - 55.9)
Missoula	5.6	(2.5 - 8.6)	47.3	(38.0 - 56.5)	9.7	(6.6 - 12.7)	11.7	(8.4 - 15.1)
Musselshell	14.7	(0.0 - 36.4)	49.4	(8.9 - 89.7)	6.6	(0.0 - 15.9)	11.3	(0.1 - 22.5)
Park	9.4	(0.1 - 18.7)	53.5	(32.9 - 74.1)	10.1	(3.5 - 16.7)	10.3	(3.5 - 17.1)
Petroleum	0.0	na	80.8	(0.0 - 239.2)	0.0	na	89.1	(0.0 - 214.1)
Phillips	0.0	na	76.7	(31.1 - 122.3)	22.5	(3.9 - 41.1)	12.3	(0.2 - 24.4)
Pondera	0.0	na	66.2	(31.2 - 101.2)	5.0	(0.0 - 12.3)	21.3	(6.1 - 36.5)
Powder River	0.0	na	34.5	(0.0 - 84.4)	0.0	na	0.0	na
Powell	5.9	(0.0 - 17.5)	37.1	(10.3 - 63.9)	22.0	(6.7 - 37.3)	12.1	(0.0 - 24.2)
Prairie	0.0	na	26.5	(0.0 - 57.2)	33.7	(0.0 - 86.9)	22.7	(0.0 - 48.4)
Ravalli	11.3	(3.0 - 19.5)	51.9	(38.8 - 64.8)	9.9	(5.6 - 14.3)	5.8	(2.5 - 9.1)
Richland	11.9	(0.0 - 25.4)	44.1	(19.8 - 68.3)	12.2	(3.1 - 21.3)	12.1	(3.1 - 21.1)
Roosevelt	16.1	(0.3 - 32.0)	50.0	(22.7 - 77.3)	30.0	(14.2 - 45.7)	5.8	(0.0 - 12.3)
Rosebud	9.3	(0.0 - 22.2)	53.1	(19.1 - 87.3)	5.0	(0.0 - 12.3)	3.9	(0.0 - 9.4)
Sanders	10.9	(0.0 - 26.9)	46.3	(23.4 - 69.2)	10.7	(2.1 - 19.3)	10.7	(1.7 - 19.7)
Sheridan	10.8	(0.0 - 32.1)	33.8	(4.2 - 63.5)	2.4	(0.0 - 7.1)	12.5	(1.5 - 23.6)
Silver Bow	6.4	(1.2 - 11.6)	63.4	(48.9 - 77.7)	11.7	(7.1 - 16.4)	10.9	(6.2 - 15.5)
Stillwater	7.0	(0.0 - 17.0)	71.2	(37.3 - 105.0)	11.0	(1.3 - 20.6)	22.7	(8.6 - 36.9)
Sweet Grass	0.0	na	68.1	(24.5 - 111.6)	9.9	(0.0 - 23.6)	16.1	(0.0 - 32.1)
Teton	0.0	na	49.3	(21.3 - 77.2)	4.7	(0.0 - 11.2)	11.3	(0.0 - 22.6)
Toole	0.0	na	76.0	(24.6 - 127.6)	18.2	(0.2 - 36.3)	17.4	(0.1 - 34.7)
Treasure	0.0	na	90.9	(0.0 - 192.3)	0.0	na	0.0	na
Valley	0.0	na	64.3	(35.0 - 93.7)	10.4	(2.1 - 18.7)	12.4	(2.1 - 22.6)
Wheatland	9.8	(0.0 - 29.1)	43.8	(4.2 - 83.4)	5.8	(0.0 - 17.0)	5.9	(0.0 - 17.4)
Wibaux	0.0	na	26.4	(0.0 - 56.4)	16.0	(0.0 - 47.4)	0.0	na
Yellowstone	11.3	(7.7 - 15.0)	49.5	(42.2 - 56.9)	10.2	(7.8 - 12.7)	12.9	(10.2 - 15.7)

County Incidence Rates by Site with 95% Confidence Intervals

County of Residence	Lung		Melanoma of the Skin		Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma		Oral Cavity & Pharynx	
	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates
Montana	68.6	(66.2 - 71.0)	12.3	(11.3 - 13.4)	18.8	(17.6 - 20.1)	9.4	(8.5 - 10.3)
Beaverhead	79.3	(52.9 - 105.8)	20.0	(6.8 - 33.1)	25.9	(11.1 - 40.7)	12.9	(2.5 - 23.4)
Big Horn	88.7	(60.5 - 117.0)	10.7	(1.2 - 20.3)	21.0	(7.9 - 34.2)	11.7	(2.3 - 21.1)
Blaine	69.9	(42.9 - 96.9)	11.8	(0.2 - 23.4)	13.0	(1.5 - 24.5)	21.6	(6.5 - 36.8)
Broadwater	86.0	(50.8 - 121.2)	0.0	na	32.7	(9.8 - 55.6)	16.0	(0.3 - 31.6)
Carbon	66.4	(45.5 - 87.3)	14.2	(2.8 - 25.5)	24.6	(12.0 - 37.1)	6.5	(0.1 - 12.9)
Carter	40.5	(0.8 - 80.1)	0.0	na	29.4	(0.0 - 62.7)	0.0	na
Cascade	73.0	(64.9 - 81.2)	15.8	(12.0 - 19.6)	17.9	(13.8 - 22.0)	10.3	(7.2 - 13.3)
Chouteau	36.3	(16.2 - 56.4)	9.0	(0.0 - 19.3)	19.2	(3.6 - 34.9)	5.1	(0.0 - 12.1)
Custer	86.7	(65.8 - 107.6)	6.4	(0.7 - 12.1)	15.2	(6.0 - 24.3)	8.4	(1.6 - 15.2)
Daniels	60.6	(24.8 - 96.5)	0.0	na	17.3	(0.0 - 36.9)	5.1	(0.0 - 15.2)
Dawson	70.9	(49.1 - 92.7)	13.7	(3.3 - 24.0)	19.7	(7.3 - 32.1)	15.6	(4.4 - 26.7)
Deer Lodge	78.3	(57.4 - 99.2)	9.9	(1.8 - 18.0)	15.6	(6.2 - 24.9)	10.8	(2.7 - 19.0)
Fallon	45.0	(15.4 - 74.5)	0.0	na	14.4	(0.0 - 30.9)	15.6	(0.0 - 33.4)
Fergus	77.7	(59.4 - 96.0)	13.0	(5.2 - 20.7)	23.1	(12.1 - 34.2)	8.0	(2.4 - 13.6)
Flathead	62.2	(54.2 - 70.1)	8.1	(5.2 - 11.0)	19.6	(15.1 - 24.1)	7.2	(4.5 - 9.9)
Gallatin	51.5	(42.2 - 60.8)	13.0	(8.5 - 17.5)	14.5	(9.7 - 19.4)	6.0	(2.9 - 9.1)
Garfield	35.0	(0.0 - 74.9)	13.3	(0.0 - 39.5)	44.1	(0.6 - 87.6)	11.7	(0.0 - 34.6)
Glacier	83.8	(58.3 - 109.4)	5.2	(0.0 - 11.2)	17.0	(5.8 - 28.3)	20.2	(7.6 - 32.9)
Golden Valley	135.7	(45.1 - 226.3)	0.0	na	28.3	(0.0 - 68.0)	0.0	na
Granite	66.1	(27.0 - 105.1)	5.6	(0.0 - 16.6)	18.5	(0.0 - 39.4)	5.2	(0.0 - 15.3)
Hill	72.1	(53.9 - 90.3)	2.9	(0.0 - 6.3)	11.0	(3.8 - 18.2)	9.2	(2.8 - 15.6)
Jefferson	83.4	(55.2 - 111.7)	4.8	(0.0 - 11.9)	22.0	(8.1 - 36.0)	7.0	(0.0 - 15.1)
Judith Basin	50.2	(15.4 - 85.1)	11.8	(0.0 - 35.1)	12.3	(0.0 - 29.4)	10.2	(0.0 - 30.1)
Lake	64.7	(51.7 - 77.7)	15.2	(8.6 - 21.9)	13.7	(7.7 - 19.8)	7.4	(3.0 - 11.7)
Lewis & Clark	69.6	(59.5 - 79.8)	12.2	(8.0 - 16.5)	21.3	(15.8 - 26.9)	10.3	(6.5 - 14.2)
Liberty	22.7	(1.7 - 43.6)	0.0	na	26.0	(0.0 - 55.9)	0.0	na
Lincoln	84.8	(67.4 - 102.2)	13.7	(6.4 - 21.0)	21.7	(12.5 - 30.9)	11.7	(5.3 - 18.0)
McCone	30.9	(0.5 - 61.3)	11.3	(0.0 - 33.4)	53.4	(6.3 - 100.4)	17.7	(0.0 - 42.6)
Madison	40.0	(20.8 - 59.3)	2.3	(0.0 - 6.8)	28.7	(11.6 - 45.7)	14.8	(2.9 - 26.8)
Meagher	107.6	(46.2 - 169.0)	10.6	(0.0 - 31.5)	7.5	(0.0 - 22.3)	0.0	na
Mineral	114.9	(64.3 - 165.5)	21.2	(0.1 - 42.4)	4.7	(0.0 - 13.8)	7.8	(0.0 - 18.7)
Missoula	70.3	(61.8 - 78.7)	19.0	(14.7 - 23.2)	18.1	(13.9 - 22.3)	8.4	(5.6 - 11.3)
Musselshell	69.4	(40.0 - 98.8)	7.0	(0.0 - 16.7)	29.1	(7.4 - 50.8)	6.4	(0.0 - 15.4)
Park	55.5	(40.4 -70.7)	7.3	(1.3 - 13.2)	21.0	(11.4 - 30.5)	5.2	(0.6 - 9.8)
Petroleum	41.5	(0.0 - 123.0)	0.0	na	0.0	na	0.0	na
Phillips	71.5	(40.0 - 103.0)	10.0	(0.0 - 21.4)	17.1	(2.0 - 32.1)	3.3	(0.0 - 9.9)
Pondera	48.5	(27.0 - 70.0)	11.2	(0.0 - 22.5)	31.5	(14.0 - 49.0)	7.4	(0.0 - 15.8)
Powder River	46.0	(8.0 - 84.0)	0.0	na	18.3	(0.0 - 43.8)	0.0	na
Powell	78.9	(50.6 - 107.2)	19.7	(5.0 - 34.4)	21.1	(6.5 - 35.8)	2.4	(0.0 - 7.2)
Prairie	43.0	(4.7 - 81.3)	21.0	(0.0 - 62.1)	48.0	(5.3 - 90.7)	21.3	(0.0 - 52.2)
Ravalli	61.9	(51.2 - 72.5)	19.7	(13.4 - 26.1)	14.0	(8.7 - 19.2)	9.9	(5.7 - 14.2)
Richland	73.1	(50.8 - 95.3)	16.7	(5.8 - 27.6)	13.1	(3.3 - 23.0)	8.2	(1.0 - 15.3)
Roosevelt	74.5	(50.1 - 99.0)	4.3	(0.0 - 10.2)	11.0	(1.4 - 20.6)	10.4	(1.3 - 19.5)
Rosebud	105.4	(69.8 - 141.0)	6.5	(0.0 - 13.8)	14.5	(1.5 - 27.6)	12.4	(0.1 - 24.6)
Sanders	105.9	(80.0 - 131.9)	13.0	(3.1 - 23.0)	25.1	(12.8 - 37.5)	10.7	(2.8 - 18.6)
Sheridan	62.7	(35.4 - 89.9)	4.9	(0.0 - 14.6)	19.2	(1.7 - 36.7)	16.5	(1.6 - 31.4)
Silver Bow	71.4	(60.1 - 82.7)	14.9	(9.4 - 20.4)	15.5	(10.2 - 20.9)	10.5	(5.9 - 15.0)
Stillwater	62.5	(39.1 - 85.8)	21.8	(8.3 - 35.4)	16.2	(3.9 - 28.4)	22.0	(8.3 - 35.7)
Sweet Grass	65.9	(32.9 - 98.8)	0.0	na	36.3	(12.2 - 60.3)	21.0	(0.4 - 41.7)
Teton	55.9	(32.4 - 79.4)	12.7	(1.5 - 23.9)	19.2	(5.8 - 32.6)	0.0	na
Toole	92.6	(52.5 - 132.6)	0.0	na	8.1	(0.0 - 19.4)	8.0	(0.0 - 19.3)
Treasure	33.0	(0.0 - 78.8)	0.0	na	74.3	(0.3 - 148.2)	28.7	(0.0 - 69.4)
Valley	73.2	(50.1 - 96.3)	13.1	(1.4 - 24.8)	25.3	(11.8 - 38.7)	11.2	(2.1 - 20.3)
Wheatland	43.6	(12.8 - 74.4)	18.4	(0.0 - 39.5)	0.0	na	5.9	(0.0 - 17.4)
Wibaux	41.1	(0.0 - 89.4)	11.6	(0.0 - 34.4)	14.9	(0.0 - 44.1)	0.0	na
Yellowstone	70.9	(64.5 - 77.3)	11.4	(8.7 - 14.0)	21.3	(17.7 - 24.8)	9.6	(7.2 - 11.9)

County Incidence Rates by Site with 95% Confidence Intervals

County of Residence	Ovary		Pancreas		Prostate		Stomach	
	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates
Montana	16.3	(14.7 - 17.9)	10.1	(9.2 - 11.0)	165.4	(159.9 - 170.9)	6.2	(5.5 - 6.9)
Beaverhead	18.3	(1.9 - 34.7)	13.1	(2.6 - 23.6)	269.9	(199.3 - 340.5)	0.0	na
Big Horn	14.9	(0.3 - 29.6)	20.8	(7.0 - 34.6)	209.6	(144.8 - 274.3)	8.6	(0.1 - 17.0)
Blaine	20.2	(0.2 - 40.3)	11.8	(0.1 - 23.5)	204.8	(135.2 - 274.5)	0.0	na
Broadwater	15.3	(0.0 - 36.5)	7.9	(0.0 - 18.7)	220.6	(124.7 - 316.5)	0.0	na
Carbon	21.4	(3.4 - 39.3)	6.3	(0.1 - 12.5)	183.9	(134.5 - 233.3)	6.6	(0.1 - 13.0)
Carter	0.0	na	10.0	(0.0 - 29.6)	150.4	(38.6 - 262.2)	0.0	na
Cascade	16.6	(11.1 - 22.1)	9.0	(6.1 - 11.8)	190.7	(171.0 - 210.3)	7.9	(5.2 - 10.6)
Chouteau	16.3	(0.0 - 41.9)	15.4	(3.1 - 27.7)	147.3	(89.0 - 205.7)	5.5	(0.0 - 13.2)
Custer	17.2	(3.3 - 31.2)	19.3	(9.8 - 28.9)	179.7	(135.5 - 223.9)	4.8	(0.1 - 9.6)
Daniels	0.0	na	5.1	(0.0 - 15.2)	181.9	(85.5 - 278.3)	0.0	na
Dawson	10.3	(0.0 - 22.0)	8.8	(0.9 - 16.7)	155.8	(107.8 - 203.9)	4.2	(0.0 - 10.1)
Deer Lodge	9.6	(0.2 - 19.0)	7.6	(0.9 - 14.3)	192.1	(143.3 - 240.9)	8.2	(1.6 - 14.7)
Fallon	0.0	na	4.4	(0.0 - 12.9)	173.2	(87.9 - 258.5)	0.0	na
Fergus	19.5	(5.5 - 33.6)	17.4	(8.4 - 26.5)	155.5	(116.7 - 194.4)	4.6	(0.0 - 9.1)
Flathead	22.6	(16.0 - 29.3)	12.7	(9.1 - 16.4)	120.8	(104.4 - 137.3)	6.7	(4.1 - 9.4)
Gallatin	17.4	(10.3 - 24.4)	10.0	(5.8 - 14.1)	124.0	(102.2 - 145.7)	3.7	(1.3 - 6.2)
Garfield	0.0	na	0.0	na	246.0	(83.0 - 408.9)	0.0	na
Glacier	0.0	na	3.9	(0.0 - 9.3)	204.6	(139.9 - 269.3)	4.3	(0.0 - 10.3)
Golden Valley	104.1	(0.0 - 225.0)	0.0	na	343.3	(104.4 - 582.3)	0.0	na
Granite	30.0	(0.0 - 73.3)	11.6	(0.0 - 27.6)	159.4	(72.5 - 246.4)	5.8	(0.0 - 17.3)
Hill	12.3	(2.3 - 22.3)	7.8	(2.0 - 13.7)	190.0	(145.0 - 235.0)	10.2	(3.5 - 16.9)
Jefferson	26.0	(5.0 - 46.9)	11.2	(1.3 - 21.2)	140.6	(89.6 - 191.7)	9.8	(0.1 - 19.4)
Judith Basin	12.9	(0.0 - 38.3)	0.0	na	268.4	(143.6 - 393.2)	0.0	na
Lake	17.5	(7.9 - 27.1)	9.4	(4.5 - 14.4)	131.5	(104.5 - 158.5)	4.6	(1.2 - 8.1)
Lewis & Clark	21.2	(13.6 - 28.7)	8.8	(5.2 - 12.4)	183.8	(158.7 - 208.9)	3.7	(1.4 - 6.0)
Liberty	0.0	na	9.1	(0.0 - 21.8)	152.1	(67.6 - 236.7)	12.9	(0.0 - 27.6)
Lincoln	23.3	(9.9 - 36.7)	6.9	(1.7 - 12.0)	101.5	(72.1 - 130.9)	5.2	(0.6 - 9.9)
McCone	0.0	na	24.2	(0.0 - 52.2)	144.1	(47.6 - 240.6)	6.0	(0.0 - 17.6)
Madison	14.6	(0.0 - 31.3)	6.9	(0.0 - 14.7)	180.8	(123.5 - 238.1)	4.4	(0.0 - 10.5)
Meagher	0.0	na	8.6	(0.0 - 25.4)	37.4	(0.0 - 89.7)	7.5	(0.0 - 22.3)
Mineral	18.6	(0.0 - 55.1)	21.1	(2.5 - 39.7)	175.2	(96.8 - 253.6)	11.1	(0.0 - 27.1)
Missoula	13.0	(8.2 - 17.8)	9.5	(6.4 - 12.6)	154.4	(135.2 - 173.5)	6.7	(4.1 - 9.3)
Musselshell	26.4	(0.3 - 52.4)	6.5	(0.0 - 15.5)	171.5	(104.7 - 238.3)	14.4	(1.6 - 27.1)
Park	27.6	(12.2 - 43.0)	3.0	(0.0 - 6.4)	134.9	(99.0 - 170.7)	2.4	(0.0 - 5.6)
Petroleum	0.0	na	37.4	(0.0 - 110.6)	109.2	(0.0 - 262.5)	0.0	na
Phillips	7.3	(0.0 - 21.7)	17.7	(2.2 - 33.2)	226.5	(143.6 - 309.5)	20.7	(4.0 - 37.4)
Pondera	19.2	(0.0 - 39.3)	15.2	(3.9 - 26.5)	148.0	(93.0 - 203.0)	5.1	(0.0 - 12.2)
Powder River	0.0	na	23.2	(0.0 - 50.0)	79.3	(12.9 - 145.8)	10.1	(0.0 - 29.9)
Powell	10.6	(0.0 - 25.3)	23.0	(8.0 - 38.0)	295.4	(214.7 - 376.2)	8.1	(0.0 - 17.2)
Prairie	0.0	na	0.0	na	269.0	(120.8 - 417.2)	35.5	(0.1 - 70.9)
Ravalli	16.9	(9.3 - 24.5)	11.5	(6.7 - 16.3)	168.6	(142.9 - 194.4)	3.4	(0.9 - 6.0)
Richland	13.4	(0.2 - 26.6)	6.5	(0.1 - 12.8)	77.1	(42.1 - 112.0)	3.5	(0.0 - 8.3)
Roosevelt	20.9	(4.1 - 37.7)	4.1	(0.0 - 9.8)	114.6	(68.3 - 160.9)	8.6	(0.2 - 17.0)
Rosebud	0.0	na	18.6	(3.4 - 33.7)	176.7	(104.6 - 248.8)	20.4	(5.0 - 35.7)
Sanders	14.3	(0.2 - 28.4)	12.7	(3.9 - 21.6)	186.4	(138.5 - 234.4)	3.3	(0.0 - 7.9)
Sheridan	16.4	(0.0 - 35.2)	2.2	(0.0 - 6.4)	124.7	(72.5 - 176.8)	2.7	(0.0 - 8.1)
Silver Bow	16.9	(9.3 - 24.6)	6.7	(3.2 - 10.2)	166.5	(139.7 - 193.3)	5.0	(2.0 - 8.0)
Stillwater	12.3	(0.0 - 26.3)	15.5	(4.0 - 27.0)	259.3	(188.3 - 330.3)	6.2	(0.0 - 13.3)
Sweet Grass	5.7	(0.0 - 16.8)	0.0	na	205.5	(118.5 - 292.5)	3.0	(0.0 - 8.9)
Teton	14.8	(0.0 - 31.7)	10.1	(0.1 - 20.0)	224.2	(154.3 - 294.1)	4.6	(0.0 - 10.9)
Toole	9.5	(0.0 - 28.0)	16.9	(0.3 - 33.5)	170.8	(91.5 - 250.0)	22.2	(2.7 - 41.6)
Treasure	0.0	na	22.0	(0.0 - 65.2)	128.7	(0.0 - 259.5)	0.0	na
Valley	22.4	(5.6 - 39.2)	9.9	(1.9 - 18.0)	179.5	(128.0 - 231.1)	9.7	(1.9 - 17.5)
Wheatland	0.0	na	5.8	(0.0 - 17.0)	193.5	(98.0 - 288.9)	17.9	(0.0 - 38.2)
Wibaux	0.0	na	0.0	na	188.4	(22.6 - 354.2)	13.0	(0.0 - 38.4)

County Incidence Rates by Site with 95% Confidence Intervals

County of Residence	Thyroid		Uterus	
	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates
Montana	8.2	(7.3 - 9.0)	21.2	(19.4 - 23.1)
Beaverhead	18.3	(5.5 - 31.1)	27.2	(5.4 - 49.0)
Big Horn	9.3	(1.1 - 17.5)	15.2	(0.2 - 30.1)
Blaine	3.8	(0.0 - 11.2)	43.8	(12.9 - 74.7)
Broadwater	20.1	(0.0 - 43.2)	38.7	(4.3 - 73.2)
Carbon	9.3	(1.1 - 17.6)	10.8	(0.0 - 23.0)
Carter	0.0	na	40.6	(0.0 - 99.4)
Cascade	6.6	(4.1 - 9.2)	28.6	(21.6 - 35.7)
Chouteau	10.6	(0.0 - 22.9)	36.9	(9.5 - 64.3)
Custer	2.0	(0.0 - 6.0)	26.2	(10.3 - 42.0)
Daniels	0.0	na	8.5	(0.0 - 25.1)
Dawson	17.7	(4.4 - 31.1)	22.9	(5.7 - 40.0)
Deer Lodge	3.9	(0.0 - 9.5)	24.7	(5.8 - 43.7)
Fallon	8.3	(0.0 - 24.5)	19.9	(0.0 - 47.5)
Fergus	7.2	(0.1 - 14.3)	25.5	(11.3 - 39.6)
Flathead	7.7	(4.9 - 10.5)	24.0	(17.2 - 30.9)
Gallatin	6.8	(3.8 - 9.8)	15.3	(8.6 - 22.1)
Garfield	0.0	na	27.0	(0.0 - 79.9)
Glacier	9.1	(1.1 - 17.1)	14.6	(0.3 - 28.9)
Golden Valley	0.0	na	113.1	(0.0 - 241.9)
Granite	6.0	(0.0 - 17.9)	22.5	(0.0 - 53.8)
Hill	3.9	(0.0 - 8.3)	25.6	(11.3 - 39.8)
Jefferson	6.0	(0.0 - 12.9)	12.2	(0.0 - 26.4)
Judith Basin	10.0	(0.0 - 29.6)	24.5	(0.0 - 58.5)
Lake	7.0	(2.3 - 11.7)	19.8	(9.6 - 29.9)
Lewis & Clark	8.3	(4.8 - 11.9)	19.8	(12.6 - 27.1)
Liberty	0.0	na	20.0	(0.0 - 49.0)
Lincoln	11.4	(4.5 - 18.2)	24.6	(11.7 - 37.5)
McCone	7.5	(0.0 - 22.1)	11.8	(0.0 - 35.0)
Madison	6.8	(0.0 - 14.6)	18.1	(0.2 - 35.9)
Meagher	0.0	na	32.4	(0.0 - 78.7)
Mineral	12.5	(0.0 - 30.5)	9.3	(0.0 - 27.7)
Missoula	10.0	(7.0 - 13.0)	19.5	(13.6 - 25.5)
Musselshell	7.4	(0.0 - 17.7)	19.6	(0.0 - 42.2)
Park	6.0	(0.6 - 11.4)	21.8	(8.8 - 34.8)
Petroleum	0.0	na	0.0	na
Phillips	10.4	(0.0- 24.9)	29.9	(2.5 - 57.3)
Pondera	6.5	(0.0 - 15.9)	18.7	(0.3 - 37.1)
Powder River	0.0	na	33.8	(0.0 - 80.5)
Powell	13.6	(1.6 - 25.6)	41.7	(12.6 - 70.8)
Prairie	7.6	(0.0 - 22.4)	21.5	(0.0 - 63.8)
Ravalli	7.6	(3.7 - 11.6)	13.6	(6.7 - 20.5)
Richland	4.4	(0.0 - 10.6)	5.9	(0.0 - 14.1)
Roosevelt	8.0	(0.1 - 15.9)	3.7	(0.0 - 10.8)
Rosebud	8.5	(0.1 - 16.8)	14.3	(0.0 - 30.6)
Sanders	9.5	(0.1 - 19.0)	21.2	(5.4 - 37.0)
Sheridan	8.0	(0.0 - 19.4)	10.9	(0.0 - 26.4)
Silver Bow	5.1	(1.5 - 8.6)	18.0	(10.2 - 25.9)
Stillwater	6.5	(0.0 - 13.8)	10.0	(0.0 - 21.8)
Sweet Grass	4.7	(0.0 - 14.0)	0.0	na
Teton	9.4	(0.0 - 20.0)	39.3	(11.7 - 66.8)
Toole	3.6	(0.0 - 10.6)	7.1	(0.0 - 20.9)
Treasure	0.0	na	0.0	na
Valley	7.1	(0.0 - 16.9)	32.0	(10.5 - 53.4)
Wheatland	0.0	na	0.0	na
Wibaux	0.0	na	17.0	(0.0 - 50.3)
Yellowstone	11.3	(8.7 - 13.9)	21.1	(16.4 - 25.9)

1. Montana population by county, 2000*

FIPS Code	County Name	Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total Population
1	Beaverhead	4,713	4,489	9,202	1.0%
3	Big Horn	6,249	6,422	12,671	1.4%
5	Blaine	3,460	3,549	7,009	0.8%
7	Broadwater	2,236	2,149	4,385	0.5%
9	Carbon	4,785	4,767	9,552	1.1%
11	Carter	662	698	1,360	0.2%
13	Cascade	39,756	40,601	80,357	8.9%
15	Chouteau	2,997	2,973	5,970	0.7%
17	Custer	5,724	5,972	11,696	1.3%
19	Daniels	988	1,029	2,017	0.2%
21	Dawson	4,490	4,569	9,059	1.0%
23	Deer Lodge	4,703	4,714	9,417	1.0%
25	Fallon	1,434	1,403	2,837	0.3%
27	Fergus	5,787	6,106	11,893	1.3%
29	Flathead	36,911	37,560	74,471	8.3%
31	Gallatin	35,274	32,557	67,831	7.5%
33	Garfield	660	619	1,279	0.1%
35	Glacier	6,553	6,694	13,247	1.5%
37	Golden Valley	539	503	1,042	0.1%
39	Granite	1,450	1,380	2,830	0.3%
41	Hill	8,306	8,367	16,673	1.8%
43	Jefferson	5,045	5,004	10,049	1.1%
45	Judith Basin	1,209	1,120	2,329	0.3%
47	Lake	13,028	13,479	26,507	2.9%
49	Lewis & Clark	27,360	28,356	55,716	6.2%
51	Liberty	1,063	1,095	2,158	0.2%
53	Lincoln	9,542	9,295	18,837	2.1%
55	McCone	987	990	1,977	0.2%
57	Madison	3,465	3,386	6,851	0.8%
59	Meagher	968	964	1,932	0.2%
61	Mineral	2,000	1,884	3,884	0.4%
63	Missoula	47,875	47,927	95,802	10.6%
65	Musselshell	2,196	2,301	4,497	0.5%
67	Park	7,745	7,949	15,694	1.7%
69	Petroleum	259	234	493	0.1%
71	Phillips	2,305	2,296	4,601	0.5%
73	Pondera	3,169	3,255	6,424	0.7%
75	Powder River	916	942	1,858	0.2%
77	Powell	4,228	2,952	7,180	0.8%
79	Prairie	619	580	1,199	0.1%
81	Ravalli	17,910	18,160	36,070	4.0%
83	Richland	4,801	4,866	9,667	1.1%
85	Roosevelt	5,264	5,356	10,620	1.2%
87	Rosebud	4,712	4,671	9,383	1.0%
89	Sanders	5,166	5,061	10,227	1.1%
91	Sheridan	2,039	2,066	4,105	0.5%
93	Silver Bow	17,108	17,498	34,606	3.8%
95	Stillwater	4,178	4,017	8,195	0.9%
97	Sweet Grass	1,800	1,809	3,609	0.4%
99	Teton	3,174	3,271	6,445	0.7%
101	Toole	2,716	2,551	5,267	0.6%
103	Treasure	439	422	861	0.1%
105	Valley	3,802	3,873	7,675	0.9%
107	Wheatland	1,118	1,141	2,259	0.3%
109	Wibaux	513	555	1,068	0.1%
111	Yellowstone	63,084	66,268	129,352	14.3%
	Montana			**902,195**	

* U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimate, September 2001.

2. Population Figures for Montana
By Five-Year Age Groups and Year, 1996-2000

Males					
Age Group	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
0-4	28,235	27,529	27,070	27,198	28,212
5-9	31,840	31,176	30,530	30,136	31,822
10-14	36,105	35,423	34,794	34,706	35,657
15-19	37,150	37,777	38,253	38,347	36,789
20-24	29,263	29,683	30,023	30,421	30,345
25-29	23,055	23,126	23,239	23,294	26,389
30-34	26,741	25,056	23,740	22,830	26,060
35-39	35,709	34,675	33,436	32,008	32,877
40-44	38,766	38,895	38,758	38,193	37,065
45-49	34,430	34,865	35,849	36,677	36,907
50-54	24,838	27,214	28,434	29,970	31,615
55-59	20,777	21,591	22,849	23,659	23,864
60-64	18,415	18,841	19,521	20,182	18,936
65-69	15,900	15,606	15,216	15,090	15,810
70-74	13,297	13,277	13,415	13,478	14,045
75-79	10,628	10,773	10,812	10,739	10,941
80-84	6,569	6,805	7,014	6,906	7,264
85+	4,303	4,495	4,709	4,924	4,882
Total	436,021	436,807	437,662	438,758	449,480
Females					
Age Group	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
0-4	26,807	26,143	25,735	25,862	26,657
5-9	30,335	29,718	29,087	28,716	30,141
10-14	33,930	33,291	32,708	32,618	33,641
15-19	34,401	35,005	35,443	35,551	34,521
20-24	28,540	29,045	29,329	29,653	28,034
25-29	23,697	23,900	24,066	24,140	24,715
30-34	27,736	26,106	24,765	23,848	26,115
35-39	35,078	34,083	32,832	31,382	33,703
40-44	36,551	36,622	36,410	35,795	38,296
45-49	33,256	33,729	34,671	35,439	36,491
50-54	24,986	27,286	28,524	30,096	30,075
55-59	21,336	22,165	23,430	24,248	23,310
60-64	18,889	19,265	19,919	20,571	19,009
65-69	16,992	16,916	16,757	16,249	16,731
70-74	15,277	15,158	15,160	15,350	15,933
75-79	13,593	13,679	13,648	13,401	13,762
80-84	9,801	10,069	10,296	10,700	11,126
85+	9,508	9,743	10,011	10,402	10,455
Total	440,713	441,923	442,791	444,021	452,715

3. Population Figures
2000 Standard Million Population
By Five-Year Age Groups

Age Group	Population
0-4	69,135
5-9	72,533
10-14	73,032
15-19	72,169
20-24	66,478
25-29	64,529
30-34	71,044
35-39	80,762
40-44	81,851
45-49	72,118
50-54	62,716
55-59	48,454
60-64	38,793
65-69	34,264
70-74	31,773
75-79	26,999
80-84	17,842
85+	15,508
Total	1,000,000

Source: SEER Program, National Cancer Institute, 2002.

ICD-O-3 Codes by anatomical site

Site Category	ICD-O-3 Site Codes
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	**C000-C148 Excludes histologies 9590-9989**
Lip	C000-C009
Tongue	C019-C029
Major Salivary Gland	C079-C089
Floor of Mouth	C040-C049
Gum and Other Mouth	C030-C039, C050-C059 , and C060-C069
Nasopharynx	C110-C119
Tonsil	C090-C099
Oropharynx	C100-C109
Hypopharynx	C129, C130-C139, and C141
Pharynx	C140 and C142-C148
Digestive System	**C150-C269, C480-C482, and C488 Excludes histologies 9590-9989**
Esophagus	C150-C159
Stomach	C160-C169
Small Intestine	C170-C179
Colon	C180-C189 and C260
Rectum and Rectosigmoid	C199-C209
Anus & Anocanal	C210-C212 and C218
Liver	C220
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	C221
Gallbladder	C239
Other Biliary	C240-C249
Pancreas	C250-C259
Retroperitoneum	C480
Peritoneum	C481-C482
Other Digestive Organs	C268-C269 and C488
Respiratory System	**C300-C399 Excludes histologies 9590-9989**
Nasal Cavity and Sinuses	C300-C301 and C310-C319
Larynx	C320-C329
Lung and Bronchus	C340-C349
Trachea and Pleura	C339 and C381-C399
Bones and Joints	**C400-C419 Excludes histologies 9590-9989**
Soft Tissue (including Heart)	**C380, C470-C479, C490-C499 Excludes histologies 9590-9989**
Melanoma of Skin	**C440-C449 Includes histologies 8720-8790 only**
Breast	**C500-C509 Excludes histologies 9590-9989**
Eye	**C690-C699 Excludes histologies 9590-9989**
Female Genital System	**C530-C589 Excludes histologies 9590-9989**
Cervix	C530-C539
Uterus	C540-C559
Ovary	C569
Vagina	C529
Vulva	C510-C519
Other Female Genital Organs	C570-C589

Site Category	ICD-O-3 Site Codes
Male Genital System Prostate Testis Penis Other Male Genital Organs	**C619-C639 Excludes histologies 9590-9989** C619 C620-C629 C600-C609 C630-C639
Urinary System Bladder Kidney and Renal Pelvis Ureter Other Urinary Organs	**C670-C689 Excludes histologies 9590-9989** C670-C679 C649-C659 C669 C680-C689
Brain and Other Nervous System Brain Other Nervous System	**C710-C729 Excludes histologies 9590-9989** C710-C719 C710-C719 (meningioma), C700-C709, and C720-C729
Endocrine System Thyroid Other Endocrine	**C379, C739, C740-C749, and C750-C759 Excludes histologies 9590-9989** C739 C379, C740-759
Lymphomas Hodgkins Disease Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	 Includes histologies 9650-9667 only Includes histologies 9590-9595 and 9670-9715 only
Multiple Myeloma	**Includes histologies 9731-9732 only**
Leukemias Acute Lymphocytic Chronic Granulocytic Acute Myeloid Chronic Myeloid Other Leukemia	**Includes histologies 9800-9941 only** Includes histologies 9821 and 9828 only Includes histologies 9863 and 9868 only Includes histologies 9861, 9867, and 9871-9874 only Includes histologies 9863 and 9868 only Includes histologies 9823, 9820, 9822, 9824-9826, 9860, 9862, 9864, 9866, 9891, 9893, 9890, 9892, 9894, 9801, 9841, 9803, 9842, 9931, 9800, 9802, 9804, 9827, 9830, 9840, 9850, 9870, 9880, 9900, 9910, and 9930-9941 only
Unknown and Ill-Defined Sites	**Excludes histologies 9590-9989** Includes histologies 9720-9723, 9740, 9741, 9760-9764, 9950-9989 only Includes C760-C768, C809 for histologies 8000-9589 only Includes C420-C424 for histologies 8000-9589 only Includes C770-C779 for histologies 8000-9589 only

Reported Malignant* Neoplasms by Anatomical Site and Sex
Montana Residents, 1996-2000 Diagnoses

PRIMARY CANCER SITES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
TOTAL, ALL SITES	**11,329**	**10,186**	**21,515**
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	**307**	**132**	**439**
Lip	61	15	76
Tongue	69	36	105
Major Salivary gland	25	16	41
Floor of Mouth	18	8	26
Gum & Other Mouth	27	25	52
Nasopharynx	14	5	19
Tonsil	49	11	60
Oropharynx	12	2	14
Hypopharynx	22	10	32
Pharynx	10	4	14
Digestive System	**2,141**	**1,714**	**3,855**
Esophagus	180	32	212
Stomach	196	92	288
Small Intestine	46	31	77
Colon	882	884	1,766
Rectum & Rectosigmoid	406	252	658
Anus & Anocanal	20	39	59
Liver	95	62	157
Gallbladder	12	34	46
Other Biliary	32	34	66
Pancreas	254	218	472
Retroperitoneum	7	5	12
Peritoneum	1	23	24
Other Digestive Organs	10	8	18
Respiratory System	**2,020**	**1,463**	**3,483**
Nasal Cavity & Sinuses	16	15	31
Larynx	152	39	191
Lung & Bronchus	1,813	1,398	3,211
Trachea & Pleura	39	11	50
Bones & Joints	**34**	**17**	**51**
Soft Tissue	**52**	**57**	**109**
Skin	**343**	**256**	**599**
Melanoma	324	237	561
Other Skin	19	19	1,160
Breast	**17**	**3,270**	**3,287**

PRIMARY CANCER SITES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Female Genital System	**---**	**1,217**	**1,217**
Cervix	---	205	205
Uterus	---	530	530
Ovary	---	402	402
Vagina	---	21	21
Vulva	---	52	52
Other Female Genital Organs	---	7	7
Male Genital System	**3,679**	**---**	**3,679**
Prostate	3,522	---	3,522
Testis	128	---	128
Penis	25	---	25
Other Male Genital Organs	4	---	4
Urinary System	**1,124**	**463**	**1,587**
Bladder	783	248	1,031
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	305	204	509
Ureter	27	6	33
Other Urinary Organs	9	5	14
Brain & Other Nervous System	**181**	**165**	**346**
Brain	174	160	334
Other Nervous System	7	5	12
Endocrine System	**103**	**279**	**382**
Thyroid Gland	92	266	358
Other Endocrine	11	13	24
Lymphomas*	**540**	**472**	**1,012**
Hodgkin's Disease	72	66	138
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas	468	406	874
Multiple Myeloma	**142**	**111**	**253**
Leukemias	**310**	**248**	**558**
Acute Lymphocytic	21	30	51
Chronic Granulocytic	104	67	171
Acute Myeloid	77	77	154
Chronic Myeloid	47	28	75
Other Leukemia	61	46	107
Eye	**24**	**15**	**39**
Unknown and Ill-defined Sites	**312**	**307**	**619**

* Malignant neoplasms include all invasive cases plus bladder-insitu cases.
** Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma (NHL) and Hodgkins Disease are not included in the anatomical site (e.g., lymphoma of the stomach is counted as a lymphoma, not stomach cancer).

Ranked cumulative perent of invasive cancers by analytical grouping

Rank	Anatomical Site Grouping*	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	Percent of Total Cases	Ranked Cumulative Percent
1	Prostate	3,522	-	3,522	16.85%	16.85%
2	Breast	17	3,270	3,287	15.73%	32.58%
3	Lung & Bronchus	1,813	1,398	3,211	15.37%	47.95%
4	Colorectal	1,288	1,136	2,424	11.60%	59.55%
5	Bladder *	783	248	1,031	4.93%	64.48%
6	Non-Hodgkins Lymphomas	468	406	874	4.18%	68.66%
7	Melanoma	324	237	561	2.68%	71.35%
8	Leukemia	310	248	558	2.67%	74.02%
9	Uterus	-	530	530	2.54%	76.56%
10	Kidney & Renal Pelvis	305	204	509	2.44%	78.99%
11	Pancreas	254	218	472	2.26%	81.25%
12	Oral Cavity & Pharynx	307	132	439	2.10%	83.35%
13	Ovary	-	402	402	1.92%	85.27%
14	Thyroid	92	266	358	1.71%	86.99%
15	Brain & Other CNS	181	165	346	1.66%	88.64%
16	Stomach	196	92	288	1.38%	90.02%
17	Multiple Myeloma	142	111	253	1.21%	91.23%
18	Esophagus	180	32	212	1.01%	92.25%
19	Cervix	-	205	205	0.98%	93.23%
20	Larynx	152	39	191	0.91%	94.14%
21	Liver	95	62	157	0.75%	94.89%
22	Hodgkin's Disease	72	66	138	0.66%	95.55%
23	Testis	128	-	128	0.61%	96.17%
24	Soft Tissue	52	57	109	0.52%	96.69%
25	Small Intestine	46	31	77	0.37%	97.06%
26	Other Biliary	32	34	66	0.32%	97.37%
27	Anus & Anocanal	20	39	59	0.28%	97.65%
28	Vulva	-	52	52	0.25%	97.90%
29	Bones & Joints	34	17	51	0.24%	98.15%
30	Trachea & Pleura	39	11	50	0.24%	98.39%
31	Gallbladder	12	34	46	0.22%	98.61%
32	Eye	24	15	39	0.19%	98.79%
33	Other Skin Cancers	19	19	38	0.18%	98.98%
34	Ureter	27	6	33	0.16%	99.13%
35	Nasal Cavity & Sinuses	16	15	31	0.15%	99.28%
36	Penis	25	-	25	0.12%	99.40%
37	Other Endocrine	11	13	24	0.11%	99.52%
38	Peritoneum	1	23	24	0.11%	99.63%
39	Vagina	-	21	21	0.10%	99.73%
40	Other Digestive Organs	10	8	18	0.09%	99.82%
41	Other Urinary Organs	9	5	14	0.07%	99.89%
42	Retroperitoneum	7	5	12	0.06%	99.94%
43	Other Female Genital Organs	-	7	7	0.03%	99.98%
44	Other Male Genital Organs	4	-	4	0.02%	100.00%
	Total excluding unknowns	**11,017**	**9,879**	**20,896**	100.00%	
	Unknown and Ill-defined Sites	**312**	**307**	**619**		
	Total Invasive Cancers	**11,329**	**10,186**	**21,515**		

* Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma (NHL) and Hodgkins Disease are not included in the anatomical site (e.g., lymphoma of the stomach is counted as a lymphoma, not stomach cancer).

Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Sex and County
Montana Residents, 1996-2000 Diagnoses

County of	All Sites		Bladder		Brain		Breast		Cervix	Colon	
Residence	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Females	Males	Females
Montana	11,329	10,186	783	248	181	165	17	3,270	205	882	884
Beaverhead	148	107	10	2	1	1	-	28	1	12	11
Big Horn	133	120	9	3	1	1	-	36	2	6	9
Blaine	85	78	2	1	-	2	-	24	-	8	4
Broadwater	59	63	2	3	1	1	-	18	1	3	4
Carbon	153	119	8	6	1	3	-	31	2	10	9
Carter	17	12	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	2	2
Cascade	1,116	1,067	71	23	18	14	3	361	18	82	97
Chouteau	87	74	8	3	1	1	-	28	1	11	5
Custer	204	173	11	3	1	3	-	48	4	17	24
Daniels	35	31	2	1	1	1	-	7	2	2	2
Dawson	133	125	11	4	-	2	1	33	3	10	17
Deer Lodge	167	145	8	2	1	2	1	40	6	13	20
Fallon	42	31	2	3	2	-	-	9	-	3	3
Fergus	218	195	13	4	1	3	-	48	2	21	18
Flathead	749	798	44	14	14	13	1	267	22	63	57
Gallatin	486	510	44	12	7	11	1	195	9	32	43
Garfield	20	14	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1
Glacier	141	107	5	1	2	4	-	34	5	19	10
Golden Valley	25	16	2	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	-
Granite	41	26	4	1	-	-	-	8	-	3	3
Hill	213	194	15	7	5	3	1	67	4	30	13
Jefferson	113	88	11	4	3	2	-	25	3	11	8
Judith Basin	38	29	2	1	1	-	-	9	2	2	3
Lake	333	266	16	9	3	5	-	76	9	25	25
Lewis & Clark	650	630	42	21	18	7	2	221	12	40	53
Liberty	30	31	1	3	1	1	-	10	1	2	3
Lincoln	268	235	24	3	6	5	1	85	4	18	19
McCone	35	15	3	-	1	1	-	3	1	1	1
Madison	91	82	11	3	-	3	-	28	1	3	3
Meagher	28	23	3	1	1	-	-	5	1	2	2
Mineral	66	33	5	1	-	1	-	8	-	1	1
Missoula	900	934	69	21	23	9	1	336	13	64	75
Musselshell	77	70	5	-	1	2	-	26	2	5	4
Park	192	195	22	3	4	4	-	61	4	15	19
Petroleum	6	8	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Phillips	82	68	3	2	-	-	-	21	-	8	7
Pondera	98	83	8	-	1	1	-	20	-	12	6
Powder River	25	13	4	-	1	-	-	7	-	1	1
Powell	134	81	10	3	2	-	-	15	1	4	6
Prairie	33	16	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-
Ravalli	491	391	41	9	9	7	1	123	8	48	41
Richland	116	107	8	3	1	3	-	40	3	6	11
Roosevelt	97	97	2	1	4	1	-	25	4	6	11
Rosebud	97	81	6	2	-	2	-	27	2	8	5
Sanders	196	133	14	2	3	2	1	41	2	14	9
Sheridan	62	59	3	-	2	-	1	13	1	6	2
Silver Bow	514	432	36	15	8	6	1	103	6	48	60
Stillwater	162	86	7	1	1	1	-	26	2	12	11
Sweet Grass	62	48	6	1	1	1	-	15	-	8	7
Teton	97	92	4	5	1	1	-	35	-	12	6
Toole	70	53	2	1	1	1	-	21	-	8	2
Treasure	15	11	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-
Valley	170	103	10	2	2	1	-	31	-	15	10
Wheatland	41	23	4	-	-	-	-	11	1	5	2
Wibaux	12	13	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	3
Yellowstone	1,648	1,545	122	35	24	31	1	494	38	118	116
Unknown County	8	7	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Sex and County
Montana Residents, 1996-2000 Diagnoses

County of	Esophagus		Hodgkins Disease		Kidney & Renal Pelvis		Larynx		Leukemia	
Residence	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Montana	180	32	72	66	305	204	152	39	310	248
Beaverhead	-	-	3	-	3	4	1	-	5	4
Big Horn	4	2	-	-	4	3	3	-	5	5
Blaine	1	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	1	1
Broadwater	2	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	3	-
Carbon	4	-	-	1	3	1	4	-	6	1
Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cascade	18	2	7	8	37	27	13	6	27	26
Chouteau	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	3
Custer	-	1	3	-	6	4	3	-	3	6
Daniels	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	3	1
Dawson	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	5	5
Deer Lodge	2	2	-	-	3	2	1	-	3	4
Fallon	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	2
Fergus	7	1	1	-	7	5	2	2	10	8
Flathead	12	-	2	5	26	16	6	2	14	13
Gallatin	6	3	6	4	18	10	3	1	18	8
Garfield	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Glacier	1	-	1	1	6	2	2	1	4	4
Golden Valley	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Granite	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hill	1	-	2	1	8	5	-	-	6	7
Jefferson	1	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	3	4
Judith Basin	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-
Lake	9	-	1	-	6	4	14	1	12	5
Lewis & Clark	14	2	6	4	10	12	10	3	16	12
Liberty	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-
Lincoln	2	2	1	3	7	3	6	-	7	9
McCone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Madison	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	4	5
Meagher	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Mineral	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2
Missoula	14	1	10	5	21	17	13	3	26	22
Musselshell	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	2
Park	7	2	2	1	5	4	1	1	7	2
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Phillips	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	-	3	1
Pondera	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	2	3	5
Powder River	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	2	-	1	1	5	3	2	1	3	1
Prairie	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1
Ravalli	4	1	2	2	13	7	5	2	7	5
Richland	1	-	1	-	5	2	3	1	4	3
Roosevelt	2	-	-	2	9	5	1	-	2	1
Rosebud	3	-	-	1	2	-	4	-	1	1
Sanders	3	-	1	2	4	2	7	1	3	3
Sheridan	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Silver Bow	4	5	3	-	18	7	10	1	12	10
Stillwater	4	1	1	1	4	1	3	-	9	1
Sweet Grass	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Teton	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
Toole	2	-	1	-	4	-	1	2	3	1
Treasure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valley	1	-	-	1	4	2	2	1	5	1
Wheatland	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
Wibaux	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Yellowstone	30	4	12	14	38	30	19	5	44	40
Unknown County	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Sex and County
Montana Residents, 1996-2000 Diagnoses

County of Residence	Lung		Melanoma of Skin		Multiple Myeloma		Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma		Oral Cavity & Pharynx	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Montana	1,813	1,398	324	237	142	111	468	406	307	132
Beaverhead	19	16	4	5	-	2	4	8	3	3
Big Horn	24	15	4	1	4	4	5	5	4	2
Blaine	10	16	1	3	-	2	2	3	7	1
Broadwater	10	13	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	1
Carbon	22	18	6	1	2	1	9	6	3	1
Carter	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Cascade	174	134	39	27	14	6	42	33	28	15
Chouteau	7	6	2	1	-	3	5	1	1	1
Custer	35	32	4	1	2	2	7	4	6	-
Daniels	4	7	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
Dawson	22	19	6	1	-	2	5	5	6	2
Deer Lodge	28	27	2	4	2	-	7	4	5	2
Fallon	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
Fergus	38	33	9	2	2	5	10	8	4	4
Flathead	130	104	15	16	16	8	37	36	18	9
Gallatin	73	46	18	15	6	6	20	16	9	6
Garfield	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	-
Glacier	23	19	3	-	3	-	5	4	5	5
Golden Valley	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Granite	6	5	-	1	2	-	3	-	1	-
Hill	32	29	1	2	3	4	4	5	7	1
Jefferson	22	12	2	-	2	-	6	4	3	-
Judith Basin	6	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
Lake	59	36	16	5	4	5	11	9	7	4
Lewis & Clark	102	80	21	12	10	4	31	26	19	9
Liberty	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Lincoln	66	26	11	3	3	2	13	9	11	2
McCone	2	2	1	-	-	-	5	1	1	1
Madison	9	8	1	-	-	1	4	7	6	-
Meagher	5	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mineral	14	7	4	-	1	1	1	-	2	-
Missoula	138	129	45	34	12	7	34	39	23	11
Musselshell	12	10	2	-	-	2	4	4	2	-
Park	22	30	2	4	4	1	11	8	3	2
Petroleum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	12	8	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	-
Pondera	9	11	2	2	-	1	5	8	3	-
Powder River	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Powell	21	9	5	2	1	2	2	6	-	1
Prairie	4	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	1	1
Ravalli	77	53	20	19	3	1	15	13	16	5
Richland	33	9	8	1	2	5	4	3	2	3
Roosevelt	22	14	-	2	3	1	2	3	4	1
Rosebud	24	11	2	1	-	-	-	5	3	1
Sanders	41	24	2	5	3	-	9	7	6	1
Sheridan	14	8	-	1	-	-	1	4	3	2
Silver Bow	93	63	11	18	5	7	14	19	12	9
Stillwater	17	11	7	3	3	2	4	3	9	1
Sweet Grass	7	9	-	-	-	2	6	3	3	1
Teton	12	10	4	1	-	-	5	3	-	-
Toole	10	11	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1
Treasure	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-
Valley	25	15	4	1	3	3	12	2	5	1
Wheatland	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Wibaux	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Yellowstone	247	223	35	37	21	17	79	59	46	18
Unknown County	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Sex and County
Montana Residents, 1996-2000 Diagnoses

County of	Ovary	Pancreas		Prostate	Rectum & Rectosigmoid		Stomach		Testis	Thyroid		Uterus
Residence	Females	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Females
Montana	402	254	218	3,522	406	252	196	92	128	92	266	530
Beaverhead	5	5	1	57	4	2	-	-	1	6	2	6
Big Horn	4	4	5	43	4	2	2	2	-	-	5	4
Blaine	4	3	1	34	6	1	-	-	1	-	1	8
Broadwater	2	1	1	24	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	5
Carbon	6	2	2	54	7	7	2	2	2	1	4	3
Carter	-	-	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cascade	36	19	19	367	34	26	25	8	12	9	17	64
Chouteau	2	5	1	25	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	7
Custer	6	6	10	64	13	1	4	-	2	-	1	11
Daniels	-	1	-	14	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1
Dawson	3	2	3	41	7	4	2	-	1	-	7	7
Deer Lodge	4	4	1	61	6	5	3	3	-	1	1	7
Fallon	-	-	1	16	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Fergus	8	9	6	62	6	12	4	-	4	-	4	13
Flathead	45	30	17	213	28	16	12	13	4	6	23	48
Gallatin	24	15	7	132	21	9	7	2	14	3	18	20
Garfield	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Glacier	-	2	-	41	9	-	1	1	1	2	3	4
Golden Valley	3	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Granite	2	1	1	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Hill	6	6	1	70	4	6	4	5	3	1	2	13
Jefferson	6	1	4	31	3	1	3	1	2	-	3	3
Judith Basin	1	-	-	19	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Lake	13	8	6	92	18	7	6	1	3	2	7	15
Lewis & Clark	30	8	15	213	26	17	7	3	7	7	15	29
Liberty	-	-	2	14	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	2
Lincoln	12	6	1	49	5	4	4	1	2	4	7	14
McCone	-	2	1	9	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Madison	3	-	3	39	2	2	2	-	-	-	3	4
Meagher	-	-	1	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Mineral	1	2	3	20	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	1
Missoula	28	17	20	255	22	23	17	9	18	11	32	42
Musselshell	4	1	1	26	2	2	5	-	-	-	2	3
Park	13	-	3	55	12	5	2	-	1	1	4	11
Petroleum	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	1	3	2	30	4	2	3	3	-	-	2	5
Pondera	4	4	3	28	7	3	-	2	2	1	1	4
Powder River	-	2	1	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Powell	2	5	4	53	-	4	1	2	2	2	3	8
Prairie	-	-	-	14	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
Ravalli	19	12	11	168	10	11	4	3	3	4	11	15
Richland	4	2	2	19	7	1	1	1	2	-	2	2
Roosevelt	6	-	2	24	2	6	4	-	1	2	2	1
Rosebud	-	3	3	26	3	2	3	4	1	-	4	3
Sanders	4	7	1	59	3	3	2	-	2	-	4	7
Sheridan	3	-	1	22	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	2
Silver Bow	20	8	6	152	21	8	8	3	5	2	6	21
Stillwater	3	3	4	53	8	2	3	-	1	3	-	3
Sweet Grass	1	-	-	22	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Teton	3	1	3	40	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	8
Toole	1	2	2	19	5	2	4	1	-	-	1	1
Treasure	-	-	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valley	7	4	2	47	10	1	3	3	2	-	2	9
Wheatland	-	-	1	16	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Wibaux	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Yellowstone	53	38	30	528	54	39	30	14	20	22	49	77
Unknown County	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-

Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 1996-2000 Diagnoses

County of Residence	All Sites			Bladder			Brain		
	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	20,111	661	743	970	9	52	330	10	2
Beaverhead	243	1	11	10	-	2	2	-	-
Big Horn	153	93	7	11	1	-	2	-	-
Blaine	117	46	-	3	-	-	2	-	-
Broadwater	119	-	3	5	-	-	2	-	-
Carbon	270	1	1	14	-	-	4	-	-
Carter	29	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	2,105	44	34	93	-	1	28	3	-
Chouteau	160	1	-	11	-	-	1	1	-
Custer	371	-	6	14	-	-	4	-	-
Daniels	62	-	4	3	-	-	2	-	-
Dawson	253	-	5	14	-	1	2	-	-
Deer Lodge	288	1	23	8	-	2	3	-	-
Fallon	73	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-
Fergus	406	4	3	17	-	-	4	-	-
Flathead	1,447	8	92	58	-	-	27	-	-
Gallatin	883	2	111	45	-	11	18	-	-
Garfield	33	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Glacier	132	112	4	5	1	-	4	2	-
Golden Valley	40	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Granite	63	1	3	4	-	1	-	-	-
Hill	357	44	6	18	2	2	8	-	-
Jefferson	192	3	6	14	-	1	5	-	-
Judith Basin	66	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-
Lake	496	74	29	22	2	1	5	1	1
Lewis & Clark	1,236	19	25	63	-	-	25	-	-
Liberty	60	-	1	4	-	-	2	-	-
Lincoln	467	2	34	23	-	4	11	-	-
Madison	49	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-
McCone	153	-	20	12	-	2	3	-	-
Meagher	50	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-
Mineral	94	2	3	6	-	-	1	-	-
Missoula	1,769	18	47	88	-	2	32	-	-
Musselshell	146	-	1	5	-	-	3	-	-
Park	361	1	25	19	-	6	8	-	-
Petroleum	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	141	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
Pondera	159	17	5	8	-	-	2	-	-
Powder River	37	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-
Powell	196	3	16	12	-	1	2	-	-
Prairie	49	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ravalli	852	4	26	49	-	1	15	-	-
Richland	211	-	12	10	-	1	4	-	-
Roosevelt	126	64	4	2	1	-	3	2	-
Rosebud	148	29	1	6	2	-	1	1	-
Sanders	305	9	15	16	-	-	5	-	-
Sheridan	117	-	4	3	-	-	2	-	-
Silver Bow	890	2	54	45	-	6	13	-	1
Stillwater	243	-	5	8	-	-	2	-	-
Sweet Grass	108	1	1	7	-	-	2	-	-
Teton	187	-	2	9	-	-	2	-	-
Toole	118	1	4	3	-	-	2	-	-
Treasure	25	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Valley	254	12	7	12	-	-	3	-	-
Wheatland	61	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Wibaux	24	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Yellowstone	3,096	34	63	154	-	3	54	-	-
Unknown County	7	-	8	-	-	3	-	-	-

Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 1996-2000 Diagnoses

County of Residence	Breast			Cervix			Colon		
	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	3,114	93	80	178	11	16	1,663	55	48
Beaverhead	26	-	2	1	-	-	23	-	-
Big Horn	19	17	-	-	-	2	11	4	-
Blaine	15	9	-	-	-	-	7	5	-
Broadwater	18	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-
Carbon	30	-	1	2	-	-	19	-	-
Carter	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Cascade	358	4	2	18	-	-	172	4	3
Chouteau	28	-	-	1	-	-	16	-	-
Custer	47	-	1	4	-	-	39	-	2
Daniels	6	-	1	2	-	-	4	-	-
Dawson	34	-	-	3	-	-	27	-	-
Deer Lodge	41	-	-	6	-	-	31	-	2
Fallon	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Fergus	47	-	1	2	-	-	39	-	-
Flathead	244	-	24	20	-	2	110	1	9
Gallatin	184	-	12	8	-	1	71	1	3
Garfield	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Glacier	19	14	1	-	5	-	17	12	-
Golden Valley	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	7	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Hill	60	8	-	3	1	-	39	4	-
Jefferson	24	-	1	3	-	-	18	-	1
Judith Basin	9	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-
Lake	67	9	-	5	2	2	37	5	8
Lewis & Clark	219	2	2	12	-	-	89	1	3
Liberty	10	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-
Lincoln	84	-	2	4	-	-	36	-	1
Madison	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
McCone	27	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	-
Meagher	5	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Mineral	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Missoula	332	-	5	9	-	4	137	2	-
Musselshell	26	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	-
Park	58	1	2	3	-	1	34	-	-
Petroleum	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Phillips	20	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	1
Pondera	18	1	1	-	-	-	14	4	-
Powder River	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Powell	15	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	1
Prairie	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Ravalli	118	-	6	7	-	1	84	1	4
Richland	38	-	2	3	-	-	16	-	1
Roosevelt	13	11	1	1	3	-	14	3	-
Rosebud	22	5	-	2	-	-	11	1	1
Sanders	37	3	2	2	-	-	22	-	1
Sheridan	14	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-
Silver Bow	101	1	2	6	-	-	105	-	3
Stillwater	26	-	-	2	-	-	23	-	-
Sweet Grass	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Teton	35	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
Toole	21	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Treasure	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Valley	31	-	-	-	-	-	22	2	1
Wheatland	11	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-
Wibaux	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Yellowstone	481	6	8	35	-	3	226	5	3
Unknown County	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 1996-2000 Diagnoses

County of Residence	Esophagus			Hodgkins Disease			Kidney & Renal Pelvis		
	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	203	8	1	132	5	1	462	29	18
Beaverhead	-	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	-
Big Horn	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	-
Blaine	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-
Broadwater	2	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-
Carbon	4	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	19	1	-	15	-	-	61	3	-
Chouteau	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Custer	1	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	-
Daniels	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Dawson	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Deer Lodge	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Fallon	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Fergus	8	-	-	1	-	-	11	1	-
Flathead	11	-	1	7	-	-	39	1	2
Gallatin	9	-	-	10	-	-	22	-	6
Garfield	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glacier	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	5	1
Golden Valley	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hill	1	-	-	2	1	-	12	1	-
Jefferson	1	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	-
Judith Basin	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Lake	7	2	-	1	-	-	9	1	-
Lewis & Clark	16	-	-	10	-	-	21	1	-
Liberty	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Lincoln	4	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	2
Madison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCone	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meagher	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Mineral	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Missoula	15	-	-	14	-	1	37	1	-
Musselshell	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Park	9	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	1
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-
Pondera	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Powder River	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	2	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	1
Prairie	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ravalli	5	-	-	4	-	-	19	-	1
Richland	1	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-
Roosevelt	2	-	-	1	1	-	9	5	-
Rosebud	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Sanders	3	-	-	3	-	-	5	1	-
Sheridan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Silver Bow	9	-	-	3	-	-	23	-	2
Stillwater	5	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-
Sweet Grass	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Teton	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Toole	2	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Treasure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valley	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-
Wheatland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wibaux	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Yellowstone	34	-	-	25	1	-	65	2	1
Unknown County	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 1996-2000 Diagnoses

County of Residence	Larynx			Leukemia			Lung		
	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	180	6	5	510	21	27	3,038	144	29
Beaverhead	1	-	-	8	1	-	35	-	-
Big Horn	1	2	-	7	2	1	19	20	-
Blaine	1	-	-	2	-	-	15	11	-
Broadwater	-	-	-	3	-	-	23	-	-
Carbon	4	-	-	7	-	-	39	1	-
Carter	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Cascade	18	1	-	50	1	2	296	11	1
Chouteau	-	-	-	5	-	-	13	-	-
Custer	3	-	-	9	-	-	66	-	1
Daniels	-	-	1	4	-	-	11	-	-
Dawson	-	-	-	10	-	-	41	-	-
Deer Lodge	1	-	-	7	-	-	54	1	-
Fallon	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	-
Fergus	4	-	-	17	-	1	69	2	-
Flathead	8	-	-	24	-	3	225	3	6
Gallatin	3	-	1	23	-	3	117	-	2
Garfield	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Glacier	2	1	-	4	3	1	17	25	-
Golden Valley	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-
Granite	1	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-
Hill	-	-	-	10	2	1	53	8	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	7	-	-	32	1	1
Judith Basin	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-
Lake	13	2	-	14	2	1	81	14	-
Lewis & Clark	13	-	-	27	1	-	177	4	1
Liberty	1	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-
Lincoln	6	-	-	15	-	1	88	-	4
Madison	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-
McCone	2	-	1	7	-	2	17	-	-
Meagher	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Mineral	-	-	-	5	1	-	20	-	1
Missoula	16	-	-	44	1	3	259	5	3
Musselshell	1	-	-	4	-	-	22	-	-
Park	2	-	-	8	-	1	52	-	-
Petroleum	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Phillips	2	-	-	4	-	-	20	-	-
Pondera	3	-	-	7	1	-	17	3	-
Powder River	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Powell	3	-	-	3	-	1	29	1	-
Prairie	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-
Ravalli	7	-	-	12	-	-	129	1	-
Richland	4	-	-	7	-	-	42	-	-
Roosevelt	1	-	-	2	1	-	22	14	-
Rosebud	4	-	-	2	-	-	30	5	-
Sanders	8	-	-	4	1	1	64	1	-
Sheridan	-	-	-	5	-	-	22	-	-
Silver Bow	10	-	1	22	-	-	151	1	4
Stillwater	3	-	-	10	-	-	28	-	-
Sweet Grass	-	-	-	4	-	-	15	1	-
Teton	-	-	-	4	-	-	22	-	-
Toole	3	-	-	2	1	1	21	-	-
Treasure	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Valley	3	-	-	5	1	-	37	3	-
Wheatland	2	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	1
Wibaux	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Yellowstone	23	-	1	79	2	3	459	7	4
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 1996-2000 Diagnoses

County of Residence	Melanoma of Skin			Multiple Myeloma			Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma		
	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	500	5	56	240	11	2	834	20	20
Beaverhead	9	-	-	2	-	-	12	-	-
Big Horn	4	1	-	4	4	-	6	4	-
Blaine	3	1	-	2	-	-	3	2	-
Broadwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Carbon	7	-	-	3	-	-	15	-	-
Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Cascade	64	-	2	20	-	-	72	2	1
Chouteau	3	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-
Custer	4	-	1	4	-	-	11	-	-
Daniels	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
Dawson	7	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	1
Deer Lodge	5	-	1	2	-	-	11	-	-
Fallon	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Fergus	11	-	-	7	-	-	18	-	-
Flathead	27	-	4	23	-	1	71	-	2
Gallatin	26	-	7	12	-	-	33	1	2
Garfield	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Glacier	3	-	-	2	1	-	6	3	-
Golden Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Granite	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
Hill	3	-	-	7	-	-	9	-	-
Jefferson	2	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	1
Judith Basin	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Lake	19	2	-	8	1	-	17	3	-
Lewis & Clark	31	-	2	14	-	-	56	1	-
Liberty	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Lincoln	10	-	4	5	-	-	17	1	4
Madison	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
McCone	-	-	1	1	-	-	11	-	-
Meagher	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mineral	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Missoula	71	1	7	17	2	-	69	-	4
Musselshell	2	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-
Park	5	-	1	5	-	-	19	-	-
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	3	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-
Pondera	1	-	3	1	-	-	13	-	-
Powder River	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Powell	6	-	1	3	-	-	7	1	-
Prairie	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Ravalli	37	-	2	4	-	-	27	1	-
Richland	7	-	2	7	-	-	6	-	1
Roosevelt	2	-	-	3	1	-	4	1	-
Rosebud	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Sanders	5	-	2	2	1	-	16	-	-
Sheridan	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Silver Bow	26	-	3	12	-	-	32	-	1
Stillwater	8	-	2	5	-	-	7	-	-
Sweet Grass	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	-
Teton	4	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-
Toole	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Treasure	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Valley	3	-	2	5	1	-	14	-	-
Wheatland	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wibaux	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Yellowstone	66	-	6	38	-	-	135	-	3
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 1996-2000 Diagnoses

County of Residence	Oral Cavity & Pharynx			Ovary			Pancreas		
	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	402	15	22	381	10	11	456	13	3
Beaverhead	5	-	1	5	-	-	6	-	-
Big Horn	5	1	-	2	1	1	7	2	-
Blaine	5	3	-	4	-	-	3	1	-
Broadwater	3	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-
Carbon	4	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	-
Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cascade	43	-	-	35	-	1	37	1	-
Chouteau	2	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	-
Custer	6	-	-	6	-	-	16	-	-
Daniels	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dawson	8	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-
Deer Lodge	7	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-
Fallon	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Fergus	8	-	-	8	-	-	15	-	-
Flathead	24	-	3	41	1	3	47	-	-
Gallatin	13	-	2	22	-	2	22	-	-
Garfield	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glacier	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Golden Valley	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-
Hill	7	1	-	5	1	-	6	1	-
Jefferson	3	-	-	6	-	-	4	1	-
Judith Basin	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	10	-	1	9	3	1	13	1	-
Lewis & Clark	26	1	1	30	-	-	21	2	-
Liberty	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Lincoln	12	-	1	12	-	-	7	-	-
Madison	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
McCone	6	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
Meagher	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mineral	2	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-
Missoula	32	-	2	26	1	1	37	-	-
Musselshell	2	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-
Park	5	-	-	13	-	-	2	-	1
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Phillips	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-
Pondera	3	-	-	4	-	-	7	-	-
Powder River	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Powell	1	-	-	1	1	-	9	-	-
Prairie	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ravalli	21	-	-	18	-	1	23	-	-
Richland	5	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-
Roosevelt	3	1	1	4	2	-	-	2	-
Rosebud	3	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Sanders	7	-	-	4	-	-	7	-	1
Sheridan	5	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Silver Bow	18	-	3	19	-	1	14	-	-
Stillwater	10	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	-
Sweet Grass	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Teton	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-
Toole	2	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Treasure	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Valley	4	1	1	7	-	-	6	-	-
Wheatland	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wibaux	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowstone	62	1	1	53	-	-	66	1	1
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 1996-2000 Diagnoses

County of Residence	Prostate			Rectum & Rectosigmoid			Stomach		
	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	3,216	68	238	616	25	17	273	14	1
Beaverhead	56	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	-
Big Horn	30	10	3	-	6	-	2	2	-
Blaine	27	7	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
Broadwater	22	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon	54	-	-	14	-	-	4	-	-
Carter	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	349	3	15	59	1	-	33	-	-
Chouteau	25	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	-
Custer	64	-	-	14	-	-	4	-	-
Daniels	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dawson	38	-	3	11	-	-	2	-	-
Deer Lodge	46	-	15	11	-	-	6	-	-
Fallon	16	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Fergus	60	1	1	18	-	-	4	-	-
Flathead	196	-	17	44	-	-	24	-	1
Gallatin	97	-	35	25	-	5	9	-	-
Garfield	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Glacier	27	13	1	7	2	-	-	2	-
Golden Valley	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	12	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hill	61	6	3	7	3	-	8	1	-
Jefferson	30	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-
Judith Basin	19	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	75	9	8	22	3	-	4	3	-
Lewis & Clark	200	-	13	39	2	2	10	-	-
Liberty	13	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Lincoln	44	-	5	8	-	1	5	-	-
Madison	9	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
McCone	27	-	12	4	-	-	2	-	-
Meagher	1	-	1	6	-	-	1	-	-
Mineral	19	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Missoula	248	-	7	42	2	1	26	-	-
Musselshell	25	-	1	4	-	-	5	-	-
Park	44	-	11	17	-	-	2	-	-
Petroleum	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	28	2	-	6	-	-	4	2	-
Pondera	26	1	1	9	1	-	2	-	-
Powder River	6	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Powell	45	-	8	4	-	-	3	-	-
Prairie	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Ravalli	159	-	9	21	-	-	7	-	-
Richland	16	-	3	8	-	-	2	-	-
Roosevelt	17	5	2	5	3	-	3	1	-
Rosebud	19	7	-	4	1	-	6	1	-
Sanders	53	-	6	5	-	1	1	1	-
Sheridan	19	-	3	4	-	-	1	-	-
Silver Bow	134	-	18	26	-	3	11	-	-
Stillwater	50	-	3	10	-	-	3	-	-
Sweet Grass	21	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
Teton	39	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	-
Toole	18	-	1	5	-	2	5	-	-
Treasure	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Valley	43	1	3	11	-	-	6	-	-
Wheatland	16	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Wibaux	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Yellowstone	509	3	16	92	-	1	44	-	-
Unknown County	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-

Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 1996-2000 Diagnoses

County of Residence	Testis			Thyroid			Uterus		
	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	118	5	5	333	10	15	489	13	28
Beaverhead	1	-	-	7	-	1	5	-	1
Big Horn	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	2	-
Blaine	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	2	-
Broadwater	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-
Carbon	2	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-
Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Cascade	12	-	-	25	1	-	61	1	2
Chouteau	1	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	-
Custer	1	-	1	1	-	-	11	-	-
Daniels	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dawson	1	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-
Deer Lodge	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	2
Fallon	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Fergus	4	-	-	4	-	-	13	-	-
Flathead	4	-	-	27	-	2	43	-	5
Gallatin	13	-	1	15	-	6	17	-	3
Garfield	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Glacier	-	1	-	-	5	-	3	1	-
Golden Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Granite	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Hill	3	-	-	3	-	-	12	1	-
Jefferson	2	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
Judith Basin	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Lake	2	1	-	8	1	-	10	-	5
Lewis & Clark	7	-	-	22	-	-	28	1	-
Liberty	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Lincoln	1	-	1	11	-	-	12	-	2
Madison	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
McCone	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-
Meagher	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Mineral	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Missoula	17	1	-	42	-	1	39	-	3
Musselshell	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
Park	1	-	-	5	-	-	10	-	1
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	-
Pondera	2	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-
Powder River	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Powell	2	-	-	3	-	2	8	-	-
Prairie	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ravalli	3	-	-	14	-	1	15	-	-
Richland	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-
Roosevelt	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-
Rosebud	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	2	-
Sanders	2	-	-	4	-	-	5	1	1
Sheridan	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1
Silver Bow	5	-	-	7	-	1	20	-	1
Stillwater	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
Sweet Grass	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Teton	1	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-
Toole	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Treasure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valley	2	-	-	2	-	-	8	1	-
Wheatland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wibaux	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Yellowstone	18	2	-	70	1	-	77	-	-
Unknown County	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

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